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THE BUILDERS OF CORNELL

A Record of Cornell University's
Foremost Benefactors

*"I would found an institution
where any person can find
instruction in any study."*

Ezra Cornell, Founder, Cornell University





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ith an endowment of \$500,000, Ezra Cornell breathed life into an idea, to “found an institution where any person can find instruction in any study.”

Mr. Cornell’s first gift not only founded a University but also began a tradition of extraordinary voluntary support. From the founder and first trustees to contemporary friends and alumni, Cornell University has been and continues to be strengthened and enriched by the generosity of thousands of individuals.

To chronicle this support is to chronicle the history of the institution. For with these gifts Cornell University grew from one building, a handful of professors, and about a hundred students into one of America’s finest teaching and research institutions.

Beginning with the University’s founders—Mr. Cornell and Andrew Dickson White—this book honors and describes those who have been most generous to Cornell since its creation in 1865. The University is grateful to all who have nurtured its growth and development through the decades and have come away knowing the spirit of Cornell.

Ezra Cornell

1807–1874

Ezra Cornell was a self-made man, honest and perseverant. A man of stern and austere Quaker origins, he had once been described by a relative as “a man who stood alone, a nonconformist [who] belonged to the great line of men who take their stand on a belief, defiant of men and gods.”

After thirty-five years in a variety of enterprises, he worked with Samuel F. B. Morse to erect the first telegraph line from Baltimore to Washington, D.C. Mr. Cornell invented the means to insulate lines strung on poles. As interest in telegraphic communication grew, he built lines and formed independent companies that linked the eastern seaboard to the western states and territories. Later his several telegraph companies merged to form the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Elected to the New York State senate from Ithaca, he chaired the Agricultural Committee and became involved in a dispute about the use of the state's Morrill Land Grant funds. Working with Andrew Dickson White, who was also in the state senate, Mr. Cornell said he would give \$500,000 for a university if New York's land grant were kept intact rather than divided among several existing colleges. In 1865 Mr. White introduced a bill to establish Cornell University. It was passed and signed by Governor Reuben E. Fenton on April 27, 1865.

This victory was bought at considerable personal cost: the howls raised by Mr. Cornell's beaten rivals for the grant were loud, long, and not without popular support. In addition, the new university was innovative and challenged the academic status quo in more than simply technological emphasis. Cornell University was among the first institutions to be, as a matter of avowed principle, nonsectarian and coeducational, and it allowed elective course work, with all the implications of liberal intellectual inquiry and undergraduate responsibility now taken for granted. The

new university's predisposition toward responsible freedom of inquiry and excellence in education, as well as its courage to defend the principle of experimentation in the face of uninformed opposition, reflected the character of its founder, as it does to this day.

On Inauguration Day, October 7, 1868, Mr. Cornell voiced the aspirations from which the University had risen:

I believe that we have made the beginning of an institution which will prove highly beneficial to the poor young men and the poor young women of our country. . . . I desire that this shall prove to be the beginning of an institution which shall furnish better means for the culture of all men of every calling, of every aim; which shall make men more truthful, more honest, more virtuous, more noble, more manly; which shall give them higher purposes and more lofty aims, qualifying them to serve their fellow men better, preparing them to serve society better, training them to be more useful in their relations to the state, and to better comprehend their higher and holier relations to their family and their God.

He expressed the hope that "we have laid the foundation of an institution which shall combine practical with liberal education" — an institution where any person can find instruction in any study.

Andrew Dickson White

1832–1918

Andrew D. White, the first president of Cornell University, dreamed while still in his teens of what a great college could be. In his autobiography he wrote, "I was constantly rearing these structures on that queenly site above the finest of the New York lakes, and dreaming of a university worthy of the commonwealth and of the nation."

Fortunately for generations of Cornellians, Mr. White had the opportunity to make his dream a reality.

After attending Geneva College and Yale, Mr. White went to Paris, where he began assembling the precious collection of books that is now the Andrew Dickson White Library at Cornell.

Following a brief period of diplomatic service in Russia, studies at the University of Berlin, and more European travel, Mr. White returned to the United States in 1856, as perhaps one of the best-educated men in the country. After another year of study at Yale he accepted a professorship of history at the University of Michigan. One of his students there was Charles Kendall Adams, who one day would succeed him as president of Cornell.

By 1860 Mr. White was back home in Syracuse, looking for a way to fulfill his dream. A fortuitous circumstance led to his election to the New York State senate. It was there he met Ezra Cornell. Soon the two men embarked on a lengthy struggle to make Ithaca the home of New York's land-grant institution.

Mr. White was selected to become a trustee of the University at the first meeting of the board, in April 1865. At Mr. Cornell's request, Mr. White drew a tentative organizational plan and presented it to the trustees at a meeting in October 1866. He was elected president of the University at the same meeting.

One of his first duties in his new post was to travel abroad to buy scientific equipment, books, and maps for the University, as well as to investigate several schools of applied science. He enticed Professor Goldwin Smith to reside in Ithaca during his proposed visit to the United States and secured the services of Dr. James Law as professor of veterinary sciences.

While Mr. Cornell was worrying about the finances and physical plant at Cornell, Mr. White concentrated on finding a faculty of high quality and persuading Mr. Cornell that studies in classics and the humanities were a necessary part of a worthwhile education.

Mr. White's broad scholarship, his many acquaintances with leaders on both sides of the Atlantic, and his effectiveness as a teacher and public speaker made him invaluable in attracting a top faculty.

His idealism and urbane social manner were exemplary, and students emulated his enthusiasm for learning. As late as 1881 the student paper, the *Cornell Era*, carried an editorial urging the president to make his annual address to the student body, because "more high resolutions are formed and better ideas of our student duties gained from a single address annually delivered by our President than from six months of sermons at Sage Chapel."

Mr. White's most important gift to Cornell was surely his dream of a university that would educate all, regardless of sex or color, and "afford a nucleus around which liberally-minded men of learning . . . could cluster, making this institution a center from which ideas and men shall go forth to bless the nation during ages."

Barbara S. Adler

1903–1971

As a philanthropist and activist, Barbara Adler took special interest in penology. In 1935 Governor Herbert H. Lehman appointed her to the board of visitors for the Westfield State Farm, a Bedford Hills, New York, reformatory for girls. She was elected the institution's first president in 1941.

Mrs. Adler also served on the board of the Child Study Association of America, the National Probation and Parole Association, and the old Magistrates Courts of New York City. She was vice president of the Correctional Association.

She was the wife of Major General Julius Ochs Adler, a former vice president and general manager of the *New York Times*. In addition to his career in business and journalism General Adler devoted four decades to military service and saw active duty in both world wars. Mrs. Adler, who took a keen interest in her husband's corporate and military careers, was especially proud of her own association with the New York City Defense Recreation Commission during World War II. This group helped provide free entertainment for GIs passing through the city.

Mrs. Adler was a benefactor of the Cornell University Medical College in New York City. Her generous gift for research in the Department of Medicine honored Dr. Jeremiah Barondess, her physician and a distinguished member of the Medical College faculty.

Charles A. Alexander

1872–1961

Charles A. Alexander, Class of 1897, who established a successful construction company in Rochester, New York, was a small-town boy at heart who ensured that deserving students from his hometown could afford to attend Cornell.

A native of nearby Newfield, Mr. Alexander established a scholarship fund at Cornell for students from “the Newfield Union School or its successor.” He established a similar fund for general scholarships.

His concern for students was coupled with a broad awareness of other needs of the University. With a bequest he established the Charles A. Alexander Professorship of Biological Sciences and a fund to enrich faculty salaries.

Mr. Alexander began his mechanical engineering career in Auburn as a student apprentice and machinist at the McIntosh Seymour Company. After a year’s appointment as an instructor in experimental engineering at Cornell, he moved to the Rochester area, working first at Johnston Harvester in Batavia and then at Gruman and Butter Company. He established his own business, Alexander, Shumway and Utz Company, a construction firm known as a regional leader in the use of reinforced concrete. He served as president until his retirement in 1932.

During its early years Mr. Alexander’s company erected several buildings for Eastman Kodak and thirteen buildings for his former employer, Johnston Harvester, and was the prime contractor for Rand Hall at Cornell.

Mary Donlon Alger

1893–1977



A friend of Mary Donlon Alger '20, LL.B. '21, has described her as the most gracious and most persistent person she ever met, and a Cornell classmate recalls that she was ambitious in the best sense, a serious student who sought success. She was warm, interested in people, extremely loyal, and noted for her sense of humor and fine judgment.

She entered Cornell in 1916 and quickly established herself as a leader; she was the first of only two women ever to serve as editor-in-chief of the *Cornell Law Review*.

In 1920 she began practicing law in New York City. Governor Dewey asked her to chair the New York State Industrial Board in 1944 and a year later invited her to chair the newly created New York State Workmen's Compensation Board. The respect she earned in these posts was demonstrated in 1948 when leaders of business, industry, and labor endowed in her honor the Mary Donlon Lectures in Cornell's School of Industrial and Labor Relations. When President Eisenhower appointed her to the United States Customs Court in 1955, she became the first woman in the state to sit on the federal bench.

Judge Alger's busy career never interfered with her devotion to Cornell. She was active in class affairs and served on the board of trustees for twenty-four years. She endowed several scholarships for women, and in 1974 she established the Mary Donlon Alger Professorship in the College of Arts and Sciences. In 1971 she married Martin J. Alger, a retired vice president of the New York Central Railroad. Three years later she established the Martin J. Alger Fund in the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration to support education and research in transportation. Judge Alger was a charter member of the Law School Advisory Council and was later named member emerita.

In 1961 the University named Mary Donlon Hall, a women's residence, in her honor, and she was made trustee emerita and presidential councillor in 1966.

Vivia Belle Appleton

1879–1978

Vivia B. Appleton '01, an Iowan whose work as a pediatric public health doctor took her all over the world, attended her class reunion in 1971, returning to campus for the first and only time since graduation. Yet she was generous in her thoughtful support for Cornell throughout her lifetime.

She established the Beth Appleton Fund in memory of her sister, Mary Elizabeth, who earned a master's degree at Cornell in 1901. Income from the fund provides scholarships to students in natural sciences.

Dr. Appleton also supported class projects and the Cornell Plantations, where she established a memorial fund to purchase a botanically valuable bog in honor of Cornell professor Arthur J. Eames, a distinguished botanist. This gift reflected her lifelong interest in the conservation of natural areas. After her death in 1978, Cornell University received her unrestricted bequest.

A transfer student from Rockford College, Illinois, she entered Cornell to prepare for a career in social services. She received the M.D. and A.M. in Public Health degrees from Johns Hopkins University in 1906 and studied pediatrics in Berlin, Paris, and London.

Dr. Appleton served with the American Red Cross in France during World War I and was engaged in private practice in Grenfell, Labrador, where she made her rounds by dogsled. After spending three years in China specializing in child health, she furthered her career as a child health specialist with the Hawaii Board of Health in Honolulu.

Dr. Appleton also organized, in 1928, the Pan Pacific Women's Association to promote peace through understanding.

Her interest in travel, in public affairs, and in oriental culture and philosophy she attributed to Cornell, saying that she traced "the pattern of her life from her Cornell experiences."

William Vincent Astor

1891–1959

Brooke Russell Astor

Dr. Connie Guion once described Captain Astor's life as "characterized by simplicity" and attributed his interest in the application of pure science to the betterment of humankind to his "concern for the welfare of those about him." Captain and Mrs. Astor's gifts to the New York Hospital–Cornell Medical Center have expressed this concern.

During his lifetime Captain Astor supported the center both personally and through the Vincent Astor Foundation. Mrs. Astor has continued this tradition through support by the foundation.

Their gifts include the Vincent Astor Diagnostic Service; funds for obstetrics and gynecology, plastic surgery, general surgery, and general medicine; the Astor Research Fund; the Brooke Astor Library; and the Vincent Astor Foundation Scholarship Fund. They also provided major support for the Dr. Connie Guion Building, named in honor of the first woman professor of clinical medicine in the United States and at the Cornell University Medical College.

Captain Astor, who was chairman of the board of *Newsweek*, served for twenty-nine years as a governor of the New York Hospital. He earned the rank of captain in the United States Navy, actively serving in both world wars. He maintained a strong interest in naval and American history.

As chairman of the Vincent Astor Foundation after Captain Astor's death, Mrs. Astor has overseen millions of dollars in gifts to New York City projects. She has received many awards and honors because of her charitable interests. She serves as a public member of the board of overseers of the Cornell University Medical College.

Thomas Jefferson Baird

Kerstin Thorin Baird

Professor Emeritus Thomas J. Baird earned his bachelor's degree in architecture (1925) and his master's degree in regional planning (1946) from Cornell. He and Mrs. Baird also devoted much of their time to teaching at the University.

During his senior year Mr. Baird received the medal of the American Institute of Architects for excellence in architecture. After graduation he joined the Ithaca office of Bryant Fleming, designer of fine estates in predepression years, then was for several years with the Finger Lakes State Parks Commission. In 1940 he received a fellowship at Cranbrook Academy during the Saarinen era, before returning to the University as a member of the faculty and establishing a private practice in residential work, one example of which brought him national recognition.

During his twenty years at Cornell, Professor Baird initiated courses in industrial design and freehand drawing in the College of Engineering, retiring in 1967 as professor emeritus. Mrs. Baird graduated from the Royal Gymnastic Institute of Stockholm and was a member of the women's physical education department from 1933 to 1965.

Mr. and Mrs. Baird established the Thomas Baird Visiting Critic Fund in the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning to underwrite visits to the campus by eminent scholars and practicing professionals. They also created the Thomas and Kerstin Baird Concert Fund for free public concerts, lectures, and related presentations of classical and chamber music sponsored by the Department of Music.

Edward Vreeland Baker

A

fter earning a degree in mechanical engineering from Cornell in 1923, E. Vreeland Baker moved west and established a highly successful career in the American oil, natural gas, and mineral industry.

Mr. Baker was involved in many extracurricular activities as an undergraduate. A member of five social and honor societies — Theta Alpha, Sphinx Head, Atmos, Tau Beta Pi, and Phi Kappa Phi—Mr. Baker stroked varsity heavyweight crew and, as a letterman, represented crew on the Major Sports Council. In 1980 Mr. Baker presented Cornell crew with a new shell, named *Baker '23*.

Mr. Baker is also interested in promoting research at Cornell's College of Agriculture and Life Sciences to improve New York State agriculture. In addition to announcing a substantial bequest that will benefit the University, he has made a gift of property located on the western shore of Lake Champlain in upstate New York.

George Fisher Baker, Sr.

1840–1931

George F. Baker, Sr., a banker who first became interested in Cornell through its Medical College, supported the University with gifts for teaching and research in chemistry and for residence halls.

His gifts include the Baker Laboratory of Chemistry, Baker residence halls, funds to incorporate the Lying-In Hospital with the Cornell University Medical College, and an endowment for teaching and research in chemistry in connection with Baker Laboratory. The Baker Pavilion at the New York Hospital–Cornell Medical Center was built and named in honor of Mr. Baker and his son, George F. Baker, Jr.

Mr. Baker was a financier and a patron of the arts as well. In 1916 he presented Regault's famous painting *Salome* to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mr. Baker was chairman of the board of First National Bank of New York, a former president of First Security Company, and president of New York and Long Branch Railroad Company. At the height of his career he held directorships with forty-three banks and corporations.

Although he was considered one of the most influential men in the country, Mr. Baker led a quiet and unassuming life. He was not widely known outside the financial world, where he was referred to as the "Sphinx of Wall Street." At the laying of the cornerstone of Baker Laboratory, the donor was lauded and asked to speak. His speech was the following: "I am glad that my offering is welcome, and I hope it will be useful."

Allan C. Balch

1864–1943

Janet Jacks Balch

1863–1943

When the Balch Halls for Women opened in 1929, Allan and Janet Jacks Balch wired: “To the women of Cornell we send the hope that they will feel the affectionate regard of two old students who before them loved their Alma Mater.”

The tangible result of this “affectionate regard” was a four-unit dormitory that nearly doubled accommodations for women on the Cornell University campus. The four halls, each decorated in the style of a particular era, were unequaled at any American university in design, construction, and furnishing. The donors had succeeded handsomely in their intent to provide “the best possible living conditions” for female students.

Active in many student organizations as an undergraduate, Mr. Balch remained close to Cornell after his graduation in 1889, serving for ten years as a vice president of the Cornellian Council, a forerunner of the Cornell Fund. A loyal oarsman, he helped negotiate an early coaching contract for crew with the legendary Charles Courtney.

A graduate student in English literature at Cornell, Janet Jacks was a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma and subsequently gave the land on which the present chapter house stands.

Mr. and Mrs. Balch lived in southern California for most of their lives.

Anthony O. R. Baldrige

1898–1957

Born in Connellsville, Pennsylvania, in 1898, Anthony O. R. Baldrige '20 prepared at Cascadilla School, Ithaca, and enrolled in Cornell's College of Arts and Sciences in 1916. He was a member of Psi Upsilon fraternity and was active in campus affairs. During World War I he left Cornell to enlist in the United States Navy.

In his lifetime Mr. Baldrige was a New York City stockbroker, an officer of a steel company, an executive of Chase Manhattan Bank, and coowner of a gourmet restaurant in New York City. At the time of his death in 1957 he was associated with National Steel Corporation, a West Virginia firm that his father cofounded.

He returned to the campus several times to visit friends and observe the expansion of the University.

Mr. Baldrige's bequest to Cornell was one of the largest ever received by the University. At the suggestion of an old friend, then-treasurer of Cornell Lewis H. Durland, Mr. Baldrige established a trust for the benefit of his wife, Greta Jacqueline Thompson Baldrige, naming Cornell as the ultimate beneficiary. After Mrs. Baldrige's death in 1972 the University received a major unrestricted sum. The bequest was capitalized to produce income in support of the endowed colleges.

Francis Norwood Bard

1882–1970



As an undergraduate Francis N. Bard '04 hoped to write a thesis on titanium, then a little-known metal. He was disappointed to find that in 1904 neither his own resources nor those of the University were equal to the task.

Undaunted, he forged a professional career in metallurgy and manufacturing and maintained a personal interest in enriching Cornell's metallurgical engineering program.

In 1947 he established the Francis Norwood Bard Professorship of Metallurgical Engineering, which he viewed as "a direct investment in men," and charged holders of the professorship with the "inspiration and development of keen, productive, and scientifically minded men in the field of metallurgy" and the "undertaking and accomplishment of metallurgical research of the highest order."

His gift of Bard Hall, dedicated in 1963, completed the Engineering Quadrangle and provided facilities to strengthen Cornell's leadership in research and teaching in metallurgical engineering. Bard Hall was designed to promote cooperation with the University's other science and engineering disciplines and to house laboratory facilities. Mr. Bard also funded the purchase of much of the equipment for the building, including the Electron Microscope Laboratory.

Mr. Bard was president of Barco Manufacturing Company of Barrington, Illinois, for more than fifty years.

I. Ellis Behrman

1887–1970

Considering his strong interests in music, theater, and other activities while he was at Cornell, it might have been expected that I. Ellis Behrman '10, or Ike, as he was affectionately called, would not remain a civil engineer throughout his life.

Although he began his career as a municipal engineer in his native Baltimore, that position was interrupted by service in World War I in the United States Army Corps of Engineers. After rising to the rank of major, he was tapped to serve in Czechoslovakia in the postwar years as a member of the United States Technical Advisory Commission.

When he returned to this country, he became a construction and maintenance engineer for L. Bamberger Department Stores in New Jersey but soon discovered a quite different career at the Beth Israel Hospital in Newark. Acting first as a volunteer adviser assisting with engineering needs, then as a trustee, and finally as the first nonphysician to be named the hospital's executive director, Mr. Behrman had found his calling.

It was this interest, perhaps, that manifested itself in his support of Cornell's Division of Biological Sciences. He was the first to make substantial gifts to that division, and his commitments helped prepare the master plan for the complex on Tower Road built in the early 1980s to house two sections of the division. Although reluctant to be memorialized, he was honored by the naming of the Behrman Biology Center, an undergraduate center in Stimson Hall for informal gatherings, self-directed study, and counseling sessions with teachers.

Arthur B. Belfer

Robert Alexander Belfer

Arthur Belfer holds an LL.D. degree from the University of Wyoming and an L.H.D. degree from Yeshiva University. The founder of two companies, Belfer Natural Gas Company and Belco Petroleum Corporation, he is currently chairman of the board of Belco Petroleum.

Admitted to the New York State bar in 1959, Robert Belfer holds an A.B. degree from Columbia University and a J.D. degree from Harvard. He has been president of Belco Petroleum Corporation since 1965.

Both father and son are active in many New York City educational and philanthropic institutions. Arthur serves as president of the Belfer Foundation, is a trustee of Yeshiva University, and is a member of the board of overseers for Yeshiva's Albert Einstein College of Medicine. He is the sponsor of the Belfer Institute for Advanced Biomedical Studies.

Robert also serves as a member of the board of overseers of Albert Einstein College of Medicine. He is on the board of governors of the American Jewish Committee.

Arthur; his son, Robert; and his daughters and their husbands, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Ruben and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Saltz, established the R. A. Rees Pritchett Professorship in Microbiology in the Cornell University Medical College. This chair, which has been designated for the chairman of the Department of Microbiology, honors Medical College staff member R. A. Rees Pritchett, M.D. '48, the Belfers' family physician.

Donald Paul Berens

Margaret Schiavone Berens

Donald P. Berens '47, a businessman who has found success in the food franchise industry, believes strongly in small business and the free enterprise system.

As a former president of Hickory Farms Sales Corporation, a group of 113 specialty cheese stores in upstate New York and several other eastern states, Mr. Berens practiced his philosophy that "you must take advantage of opportunities and not be afraid to take chances."

To help others follow in his footsteps, Mr. Berens and his wife have established the Donald and Margi Berens Professorship of Entrepreneurship in the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Berens were energetic campus leaders in their undergraduate years. Mr. Berens was president of the Student Council, chairman of Spring Day, and a member of Acacia, Quill and Dagger, and the varsity baseball team. "I came to Cornell at the direction of the U. S. Marine commandant," Mr. Berens remembers. "I was disappointed then, but somewhere along the line the disappointment changed to happiness."

Margaret Schiavone Berens '47 was a sister in Pi Beta Phi, belonged to the Newman Club and the Human Ecology Club, and served on several Willard Straight committees.

Mr. and Mrs. Berens have continued their active work on behalf of Cornell University in Rochester, New York. Two of their four children are Cornellians: Mary Frances '74 and Elizabeth Anne, M.P.S. (Agr.) '78.

Robert Sanford Boas

Marjorie Marks Boas

A variety of national and international interests have influenced the diverse charitable work of Robert S. Boas '45, J.D. '46, and his wife, Marjorie Marks Boas '45.

As chairman of the board of Carl Marks and Company, a leading foreign securities firm, and president of the CMNY Capital Company, Mr. Boas has continued the business founded by his father-in-law, Carl Marks. To honor Mr. Marks, Mr. and Mrs. Boas established the Carl Marks Professorship in International Studies, the first chair to be endowed in that field at Cornell.

The Boases have also supported the University music program, the public affairs summer internship, Africana studies, the annual alumni fund, and the Laboratory for Diseases of Dogs.

While they were students both Mr. and Mrs. Boas exhibited the leadership qualities and varied interests that have marked their giving. Mrs. Boas was a member of Alpha Epsilon Phi, Committee for the Red Cross, Willard Straight Committee, and Cornell United Religious Work. Mr. Boas was president of Phi Sigma Delta and a member of the ROTC band and the wrestling team.

Mr. Boas has served as chairman and vice chairman of the University Council, was Class of 1945 president for five years, and is a life member of the Cornell Club of New York. He is a trustee of Brandeis University and a founder of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine as well as a director of the Metropolitan Opera and the United Jewish Appeal.

Two of the three Boas children are Cornell graduates: Richard S., M.D. '75, and Andrew '77. Richard is married to the former Elisabeth Kaplan '71.

Fred E. Bontecou

1873–1957

Julia H. Bontecou

d. 1962

Fred E. Bontecou received the degree of Mechanical Engineer from Cornell in 1897. He was elected to Theta Nu Epsilon, the sophomore class society, and, by his own account, “tried hard for freshman crew, but [Coach] Courtney wouldn’t stand for it.”

During his career he was a draftsman with a shipbuilding concern in Port Huron, Michigan, served with the United States Army Corps of Engineers on the United States Lake Survey from 1904 to 1907, and from 1907 until his retirement was an engineer-designer with the Solvay Process Company in Detroit. He was a member of the Detroit Engineering Society.

Mr. Bontecou and his wife, Julia, were loyal to Cornell throughout their lives, giving regularly to the annual fund, maintaining regular contact with the alumni office, and attending several class reunions. As the annual fund representative for his class, Mr. Bontecou was especially sensitive to the importance of unrestricted gifts.

They also made a substantial gift and requested that it be added to the general endowment of the University, with the income to serve as a “perpetual memorial to the Class of 1897.”

Stanley Bryce Bowmar

Edith Meggett Bowmar

Remembering his undergraduate experience, S. Bryce Bowmar '40 once wrote, "Two strengths of Cornell come to mind over the years: the superb faculty in all fields I touched, and the variety of experiences afforded."

Mr. and Mrs. Bowmar have assured that those same strengths are preserved for future generations of Cornellians by establishing the Bryce and Edith M. Bowmar Professorship in Humanistic Studies in the College of Arts and Sciences. In addition, Mr. Bowmar serves on the board of advisers to the Society for the Humanities.

With an academic background in history and English, it seems natural that Mr. Bowmar would be drawn to a career in publishing. In 1949 he established the Bowmar Publishing Corporation, which produces books, instructional materials, and multimedia programs for early childhood and elementary education. After Bowmar Publishing was purchased by the Thomson organization several years ago, Mr. Bowmar remained chairman and educational director of the corporation. He is also now principal owner and president of Bowjon Corporation, a company that manufactures wind-powered water pumps.

Mr. Bowmar and his wife, an accomplished painter, reside in Studio City, California.

Mary Fuertes Boynton

In 1979 Mary Fuertes Boynton presented a most valuable gift to the University Libraries: the complete papers of her father, Louis Agassiz Fuertes, Class of '97.

Louis Fuertes, painter of pictures of birds, was unique in his genius. This extensive collection of his sketches, paintings, correspondence, and field notes is housed in the Department of Manuscripts and Archives "to preserve the collection, identify its richness for users, and provide additional recognition to Fuertes."

He was the son of a professor and always lived and worked near the campus. Except for three years when he gave a series of lectures to the University community, Louis Fuertes worked independently, producing the majority of illustrations of American birds that appeared in the publications of the first quarter of the twentieth century.

Mrs. Boynton and her husband, Damon Boynton, are both members of the Class of 1931. They received their doctoral degrees from Cornell as well. Her doctorate is in comparative literature. He is a former member of the faculty of the pomology department and has served as dean of the Graduate School. Two of their three children are Cornellians, as is a son-in-law. Mrs. Boynton's brother, Louis Sumner Fuertes, is a member of the Class of 1927.

Mrs. Boynton was a lecturer in English at Cornell from 1954 to 1964 and the first woman president of the Cornell chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. She edited her father's correspondence and wrote a number of scholarly articles. As an undergraduate she was elected to the honor societies Mortar Board and Raven and Serpent. She served on the board of the *Columns*, a short-lived undergraduate literary magazine, and was vice president of the Dramatic Club when Damon Boynton was president.

Leila F. Brice

d. 1961

Sisterly love and remembrance found expression in a magnificent gift to the College of Engineering in 1966, when Cornell received a bequest from the estate of Leila F. Brice of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Brice provided in her will for the eventual establishment of the Charles A. Rohr Memorial Fund in honor of her brother, a 1911 graduate of Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering and the Mechanic Arts, now a part of the College of Engineering. This gift represented her only connection with Cornell—through her brother, who received a degree in mechanical engineering at the age of twenty.

Income from the fund has helped renovate Kimball Hall and relocate the Department of Geological Sciences to the Engineering Quad. It has also been used to purchase engineering supplies and materials and, most recently, to help establish a computer graphics laboratory in the College of Engineering.

Mrs. Brice was the widow of Charles Frederick Brice, an alumnus of the University of Pennsylvania, a philanthropist, and former president of the board of Oncologic Hospital in Philadelphia.

She was interested in things historical, particularly the Philadelphia Historical Society. For many years she was chairwoman of Philadelphia's annual Country Antiques Fair Booth. A collector of antiques and china, she traveled the world over seeking pieces for her collection. It was on such a journey that she died suddenly, in Paris, in September 1961.

William E. Broadbent

d. 1961

William E. Broadbent, of East Orange, New Jersey, left a substantial bequest to the University in memory of his son. The bequest from Mr. Broadbent established the Richard Bushnell Broadbent Fund to honor his son, who was a major in electrical engineering at Cornell. The younger Mr. Broadbent, a member of the Class of 1930, died in 1928 after becoming ill while on a tour with a University musical club.

Mr. Broadbent's generous gift to Cornell was added to the University's endowment.

Charles S. Brown

1885–1953

Charles S. Brown '09 gave Cornell University a useful and practical means of advancing research in ecology and conservation, long before they became popular subjects. A widely known Syracuse financier, mechanical engineer, and inventor, Mr. Brown perpetuated his personal interest in conservation by giving the University his four-hundred-acre estate, Shackleton Point, on Oneida Lake near Bridgeport, New York.

The Shackleton Point Biological Station is an exceptionally rich resource for work in biology and conservation, particularly because of forestry experiments begun by Mr. Brown when he took over the estate in 1930. His own research included experimental plantations of evergreens and hybrid poplars.

A graduate in mechanical engineering, Mr. Brown worked with his father in the development of the Brown Tractor. In his own machine shop in Syracuse he carried out research and experiments in mechanical engineering. One of his inventions was a power roadside-mowing machine, which was manufactured by the Rome Grader Division of Revere Copper and Brass.

Mr. Brown was an active director of several central New York businesses, including the Third National Bank, Globe Forge, and Railway Roller Bearing Company. He was also a director of Brown Lipe Gear Company, a company his father founded, which eventually became a division of General Motors.

Mr. Brown attended Cascadilla School in Ithaca, studied for a time in Germany, and was in the navy during World War I. He was a member of Psi Upsilon at Cornell.

Mary Butts Cady

1881–1969

Mary Butts Cady perpetuated her lifelong dedication to education with a bequest to Cornell University.

In 1907 she began a teaching career that was to span four decades. A history teacher in the Elmira, New York, public school system for thirty-three years, Mrs. Cady firmly believed that democracy could not survive without an educated citizenry.

Her husband, Dillon A. Cady, was the principal and head of the science department at Elmira Free Academy. Together they were respected for their exceptional competence, their deep concern for young people, and their involvement in their community. They lived simply, sharing a commitment to their profession, a devotion to their church, and an interest in lectures, concerts, and travel.

Born in 1881 to a family whose forebears settled in the New World in 1625, Mary Butts Cady was a descendant of a Revolutionary War patriot and a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was also a member of the Chemung County Historical Association and a life member of the American Association of University Women and the International Federation of University Women.

She entered Cornell as a junior in 1905, having attended two Pennsylvania institutions: Grove City College and the present Mansfield State College. She graduated from Cornell's College of Arts and Sciences in 1907. Her unrestricted bequest is a source of support for academic programs in the University's endowed colleges.

Walter Samuel Carpenter, Jr.

1888–1976

The story is told of an evening at the estate of Pierre du Pont, chairman of the Du Pont Company, when guests were enjoying a show of colored lights on a fountain. The lights of a car were seen on a drive bordering the fountain, then suddenly the headlights disappeared. The host announced that Walter Carpenter was coming.

When asked how he knew, the host replied: “The driver of the car turned out his lights so they would not interfere with the fountain display. Who else would think to do such a thing? That’s Walter.”

Walter S. Carpenter, Jr., '10 served with E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company for more than sixty-five years, guiding it with quiet leadership through its most turbulent and dynamic period. As president and chief executive of Du Pont during World War II, he was a major force in developing the superiority of American industry.

Although his business career was extremely demanding, Mr. Carpenter found the time to serve as a Cornell trustee and as a member of the Cornell University Council, an organization of active volunteers. He was also named a presidential councillor, the University’s highest honor. His gifts to the University included Carpenter Hall, the Walter S. Carpenter Jr. Professorship in the College of Engineering, Lynah Rink, and the Carpenter Professorship in International Studies.

Mr. Carpenter was known by his business colleagues for his fairness and integrity. Crawford W. Greenewalt, Mr. Carpenter’s successor at Du Pont, said, “I learned from Walter that everyone has a point of view worth listening to. He would display extraordinary patience and courtesy . . . but, too, he always had an uncanny knack for guiding . . . a discussion toward a point of action after everyone had his say.”

Hays Clark

Rosamond Seidel Clark

I

n a quiet and unassuming manner, Hays Clark '41 has served Cornell University as a volunteer, benefactor, and trustee.

Mr. Clark has been a member of the Buildings and Properties Committee and the Development Advisory Committee since his election to the board of trustees in 1967. He has been equally active in fund raising as national chairman of the Cornell Fund from 1972 to 1974 and as national chairman of the Tower Club from 1970 to 1972. He served on the national Major Gifts Committee during the five-year Cornell Campaign.

Through his close association with the University he became keenly aware of Cornell's need for operating funds. He and his wife, Rosamond Seidel Clark, have helped strengthen the University's operating budget with substantial unrestricted gifts to Cornell's Ithaca campus and to the New York Hospital–Cornell Medical Center. Mr. Clark also serves as a governor of the Society of the New York Hospital.

As an undergraduate Mr. Clark belonged to Delta Kappa Epsilon, Kappa Beta Phi, and the Glee Club. He was a varsity track letterman.

Mr. Clark's parents, W. Van Alan '09 and Edna McConnell Clark, provided funds for Clark Hall, and his brother, James M., is a fellow trustee and a member of the Class of 1944. Mr. and Mrs. Clark's son, Hays Lawrence, received a master's degree from Cornell in 1975.

Mr. Clark served as executive vice president of Avon Products before his retirement in 1967 and remains on the board of directors of the company. Mr. and Mrs. Clark live in Greenwich, Connecticut.

James McConnell Clark

Joan Hardy Clark

The confidence that James M. Clark '44 holds in Cornell University is aptly illustrated by his insight into University affairs and his record of volunteer service and financial support to Cornell.

A member of the board of trustees since 1978, Mr. Clark serves on the University's Investment and Development Advisory committees. He was also a member of the Cornell University Council Administrative Board and the Cornell Campaign Major Gifts Committee and chaired the Cornell Fund's Tower Club from 1978 to 1980.

Mr. Clark has been chairman of the Finance Committee of Loeb Rhoades Hornblower in New York City and is now with its successor firm, Shearson/American Express. He is chairman of the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, vice president of the New York City Mission Society, a trustee and member of the executive committee of Presbyterian Hospital in New York City, and a member of the Corporation of the Falmouth Hospital in Falmouth, Massachusetts. He is also a director of HWN and T, Inc., of New York, JMC Energy Corporation, Plainview, New York, and Falmouth Marine, Falmouth.

Mr. Clark and his wife, Joan Hardy Clark, maintain a level of involvement in the Cornell community that has become a tradition in their family. His father, W. Van Alan Clark '09, his brother, Hays '41, and two nephews, Stephen Harris '75 and Hays Lawrence, M.S. '75, also attended Cornell.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark are patrons of the arts in New York City. Mrs. Clark is also involved with the New York Winter Antiques Show and the Inner-City Scholarship Fund. She is a member of the Cornell Center for the Performing Arts Advisory Committee.

Firm believers in the value of unrestricted gifts, Mr. and Mrs. Clark have generously supported the University.

William Van Alan Clark

1888–1976

Edna McConnell Clark

1886–1982

Founders of the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, W. Van Alan and Edna McConnell Clark believed that people are the world's greatest resource. They intended their support for Cornell and other institutions "to improve the quality of people's lives."

Their generosity to the University is exemplified by their gift of Clark Hall in 1964 and its Edna McConnell Clark Library. Used for teaching and research in the sciences, Clark Hall was dedicated during Cornell's Centennial Campaign. On that occasion Mr. and Mrs. Clark wrote, "We hope that this evidence of our belief in the importance of higher education will inspire others to carry on."

Recognizing that a new building imposes new and continuing expenses, Mr. and Mrs. Clark—personally and through the family foundation—subsequently endowed the maintenance of Clark Hall and established the Clark Library Fund.

The Clarks also made many other gifts to the University, designating only that the funds be used at the president's discretion to develop Cornell's human resources.

Mr. Clark, a member of the Class of '09, served as chairman and honorary chairman of the board of Avon Products for thirty-two of the fifty-five years he was with the company. Avon Products was founded by Mrs. Clark's father, David Hall McConnell. Mr. Clark was named a presidential councillor, the University's highest honor, in 1966.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark's sons, Hays '41 and James '44, continue the family's support of and involvement in the Cornell community. Two of the Clarks' grandsons, Hays Lawrence, M.S. '75, and Stephen Harris '75, are also Cornellians.

John Lyon Collyer

1893–1979

Commenting on a Poughkeepsie regatta many years ago, Damon Runyon, sports columnist and feature writer, wrote: “The bow of the Cornell boat crept up with Collyer stroking the crew in masterly fashion. There was none of that wild, berserk dash of the Californians, but a cool, carefully calculated reach for victory, and it won!”

John Lyon Collyer '17 continued to demonstrate that same style throughout his lifetime. Although his words were carefully chosen and his manner calm and gentle, there was never a doubt that he was in control.

Mr. Collyer, chairman of the board of trustees for six of the twenty-five years that he was a member, was numbered among Cornell's most effective leaders. When he was named trustee emeritus in 1965, his colleagues cited him as “a prime architect in helping shape the University into the great educational institution it is today. This shall be his immortality.”

Although he is perhaps best known for his generous gift of the Collyer Boathouse for crew and an endowment for its maintenance, he also supported the College of Engineering and was instrumental in establishing the John L. Senior Chair of American Institutions. An endowment for Master of Engineering scholars in mechanical engineering was established in his memory.

He was life president of the Class of 1917, a member of Quill and Dagger, the senior honor society, and, as a great oarsman, among the first athletes inducted into the Cornell Athletic Hall of Fame.

From 1929 to 1939 Mr. Collyer was managing director of the Dunlop Rubber Company in England and, as such, was the only American to chair the board of an English corporation. As president and chief executive officer of B. F. Goodrich Company in Akron, Ohio, he was the prime force in the development of synthetic rubber. Mr. Collyer received the Medal of Merit, the nation's highest civilian award, for this contribution to American industry during World War II.

James J. Colt

1898–1967

Stella S. Colt

1902–1974



James J. Colt was president of Liberty Factors Corporation of New York City, a New Jersey real estate holding company. He and his wife, Stella Colt, also owned the Jumping Brook Country Club and Golf Course in Neptune, New Jersey.

Mrs. Colt bred thoroughbred horses and owned and operated the Jumping Brook Farm Racing Stable, with training quarters in Miami. She chaired the James J. Colt Foundation for several years.

Through their personal gifts and through the James J. Colt Foundation, Mr. and Mrs. Colt established the James J. Colt Professorship of Urology in Surgery at the Medical College. They also made generous gifts to the Plastic Surgery Teaching Travel Fund and to Cornell's statutory colleges.

As founders of the Children's Blood Foundation, an organization devoted to research in children's blood diseases, the Colts personally oversaw much of the foundation's fund raising for several years. This humanitarian effort has been recognized by the Society of the New York Hospital. An inscription located in the hospital's main lobby stands as a reminder of the Colts' longtime friendship and support for both the New York Hospital and the Cornell University Medical College.

Thomas H. and Anita Colt Heard, Mr. and Mrs. Colt's son-in-law and daughter, are currently officers of the James J. Colt Foundation, which continues the tradition of generosity to Cornell.

Hollis Edwin Cornell

1905–1977

Marjorie Dean Cornell

Hollis E. Cornell was a quiet man who lived on his family's dairy farm near South Cambridge, New York. He knew the value of education and took much pleasure in helping people learn how to help themselves.

With his wife, Marjorie Dean Cornell '39, he made generous gifts to the University, participated in Cornell Adult University courses, and made frequent visits to campus.

Mrs. Cornell enrolled at the University some sixteen years after graduation from high school. An enthusiastic student in the College of Agriculture and feature editor of the *Cornell Countryman* during her senior year, Mrs. Cornell recalled that her undergraduate days "meant more in my life than any other influence."

When a close friend died in 1970, Mr. and Mrs. Cornell established the Wilhelmine Lind Memorial Scholarship in her honor. The annual award is for outstanding female students in floriculture.

After Mr. Cornell died in 1977, Mrs. Cornell worked closely with the University to create a memorial to her husband. The resulting gift was the Hollis E. Cornell Auditorium in Goldwin Smith Hall. Known to Cornellians for seventy-four years as Goldwin Smith A, the largest lecture hall in the College of Arts and Sciences was completely renovated and refurbished at Mrs. Cornell's direction.

She also established the American Peony Society Garden in the Cornell Plantations and has been an active member of the Cornell University Council and the Plantations Sponsors.

Edwin S. Crosby

1887–1958

Iva B. Crosby

d. 1968



At Cornell, Edwin Crosby '10 was a member of Phi Sigma Kappa, an honor student, and an athlete who participated in class, college, and varsity baseball, basketball, and football. He lettered in football and basketball and was twice named an All-Eastern forward.

After receiving the degree of Mechanical Engineer, Mr. Crosby was associated for several years with industries in Chicago and Trenton, New Jersey. He served in both world wars; during the first as an army captain in the Ordnance Department in this country and in France, and in World War II as a member of the advisory boards of the Office of Economic Warfare and the War Production Board.

From 1928 until his retirement in 1951 Mr. Crosby was president and director of Johns-Manville International Corporation of New York City. After retirement he was a business consultant to a Belgian firm and lent his expertise to the work of the budget commission of the Maplewood, New Jersey, township where he lived.

The thoughtful legacy of Edwin and Iva Crosby is the Edwin S. Crosby Student Aid Fund, established in 1980 under the terms of their wills to "aid worthy persons in the Engineering College of Cornell University" through loans or scholarships.

Nathan Cummings

Nathan Cummings is an American industrialist who has devoted his personal life to the support and development of the arts and medical research in the United States and Canada.

He is the founder and honorary chairman of the board of directors of Consolidated Foods. Mr. Cummings is a governing life member of the Art Institute of Chicago, an honorary trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of New York, and a governing member of the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts. He is involved with the Mount Sinai School of Medicine and the Jewish General Hospital in Montreal, as well as the Cornell University Medical College and the New York Hospital.

Although Mr. Cummings was born in New Brunswick, Canada, he spent most of his life in Chicago and has been a resident of New York City for many years. He is an *officier* of the French Legion of Honor and has received Orders of Merit from the governments of Italy and Peru. He also holds honorary degrees from the Catholic University of America, Kenyon College, the Citadel, the University of New Brunswick, and Tel Aviv University.

Mr. Cummings has generously supported research in the Medical College's Department of Neurology, Surgery, and Medicine and has made provision in his will for endowments in neurology and cardiovascular disease. In 1981 he announced a bequest in his will for the building of a research facility at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York.

Arthur Hobson Dean

Mary Marden Dean

The transfer of a collection of papers and books of the Marquis de Lafayette from Paris to Cornell University was a test of Arthur H. Dean's vast diplomatic skills, because French law specifies that some thirty institutions be given right of refusal before historic items can be shipped from the country. This gift and other Franco-Americana from Arthur and Mary Dean have brought Cornell to the forefront in French American studies.

The Deans also initiated a fund for the biennial Arthur H. and Mary Marden Dean Book Collection Contest.

A native Ithacan, Mr. Dean '19, LL.B. '23, was the senior partner for thirty years in the law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell. In 1934 he was a member of the Dickinson Committee, appointed by President Roosevelt to study regulation of stock exchanges, and he signed the Dickinson Report recommending such legislation. He participated in the drafting of the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, and the Investment Company Act of 1949 and has served on various advisory committees working with the Securities and Exchange Commission. He held the rank of ambassador many times, first in Korea, negotiating the release of American prisoners and the reunification of North and South Korea and then in Geneva, heading the delegation to the Conferences on the Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban, and Disarmament. Under President Johnson, Mr. Dean chaired the national committee to encourage voluntary compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Mr. Dean was a member of the Cornell University Board of Trustees for thirty years, serving as its chairman from 1959 to 1968. In 1978 he received the Cornell Law School's Distinguished Alumnus Award, and in 1975 he was named a presidential councillor, the University's highest honor.

Arthur S. Elsenbast

1890–1973



Arthur S. Elsenbast '12, known in his student years as a “bureau of chemical information,” was an authority on uses of diatomaceous substances such as asbestos and silica.

Mr. Elsenbast joined the Celite Products Company as a research chemist in 1917 to start a laboratory in New York City. In 1928 Celite merged with Johns-Manville Corporation. Mr. Elsenbast became general manager of the Celite Division and was vice president of Johns-Manville when he retired.

Although Mr. Elsenbast's work required a great deal of travel, he and his wife enjoyed several world trips after his retirement. He was an active Episcopalian; a director and treasurer of the Greenwich, Connecticut, YMCA; and a member of the American Chemical Society and of the Cornell Club of New York.

Mr. Elsenbast's two primary interests while a student were chemistry and track. He was particularly proud to be among the first Cornellians to receive a Bachelor of Science degree in chemistry and often spoke highly of the chemistry faculty. He was an intercollegiate champion in the 440-yard dash and the broad jump.

Mr. Elsenbast frequently returned to campus for reunions. His letters accompanying gifts often contained good wishes to a variety of people on campus.

Mr. Elsenbast consistently supported the annual alumni fund. His primary gifts were two unrestricted trusts given for the University's general use.

Newton C. Farr

1887–1967

Newton C. Farr '09 was a senior partner in one of Chicago's oldest real estate firms, Farr, Chinnock, Sampson. A leader in his profession, he was president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. Mr. Farr was a pioneer in urban renewal and advised more than fifteen American cities on revitalization.

His years at Cornell were busy indeed. He participated in Rod and Bob, a sports club; the Savage Club; the Banjo and Mandolin clubs; and Delta Phi and was managing editor of the *Cornell Civil Engineer*. He maintained a lifelong interest in music and was active in Delta Phi chapters on several campuses. He also devoted much time to Cornell alumni events.

"Newt Farr was a warmhearted, intelligent human being, interested in the problems of the world and his friends. He was articulate, humorous, and always worth listening to. Throughout his lifetime he numbered his friends in the thousands." So wrote his friend and classmate, G. J. "Gus" Requardt in 1967.

An avid student of American history, he was one of the founders of the Civil War Round Table of Chicago. In 1963 he gave the Cornell Libraries one of the largest private collections of books and pamphlets on Lincoln and the Civil War.

Reflecting his own active interest in government and civic affairs, Mr. Farr established the Newton C. Farr Professorship of American History and Culture for the study of "American institutions and history including the lives of prominent builders of American institutions, both economic and political."

Evalyn Dixon

1900–1952

Evalyn Dixon was a professor of modern European history at West Virginia University who provided in her will for support of “projects of pure research” at Cornell.

A Vassar alumna, she studied in London and was for a year a graduate assistant in English history at Cornell. With this experience and a Cornell master’s degree, she began teaching at West Virginia in 1924.

She received a Ph.D. degree from Cornell in 1929, having completed a thesis on Sir Thomas Wentworth, a powerful political figure in seventeenth-century England.

Her professional focus was the study of history; yet at the time of her death she was also a copartner in an agribusiness venture near Monmouth, Illinois, raising hogs and cattle.

Miss Dixon’s bequest to Cornell consisted of about 890 acres of Illinois farmland, which, in accordance with her will, was eventually sold. The proceeds established the Evalyn Dixon Research Fund.

Miss Dixon’s generous and unrestricted bequest has benefited several areas at Cornell. Grants to date have been awarded for Jacob Gould Schurman Professorships in Biology, Economics, Genetics, Human Development and Family Studies, and Psychology; for fellowships in the humanities; for support of new faculty positions in chemistry and biology; and for improvement of research facilities in astronomy.

Samuel B. Eckert

1884–1973

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amuel B. Eckert '08, as executive vice president and director of Sun Oil Company and director of Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, was a successful industrialist and a man of considerable influence in the greater Philadelphia area. For those reasons the thoughts he expressed when he endowed the Samuel B. Eckert Professorship in Mechanical Engineering are especially interesting. He directed that his gift be used “to enable the University to reach into the ranks of industry to obtain men of exceptional merit” as teachers.

These words, coming from a man who had risen high in industry, show a well-rounded view. In fact, Mr. Eckert's entire career was well rounded. Coming to Cornell from the DeLancey School of Philadelphia, he promptly became involved in a variety of undergraduate activities. He was a member of Psi Upsilon; the senior honor society, Quill and Dagger; Mummy; Undine; and the track team.

As commander of America's first aerosquadron in World War I, Mr. Eckert developed an interest in aeronautics that continued throughout his life.

He was a member of the Cornell Society of Engineers and served on the Cornellian Council—a forerunner of the Cornell Fund—from 1935 to 1939. His other interests included the Institute for Cancer Research in Philadelphia and the Wilderness Club.

D. Willard Fiske

1832–1904

A

Hamilton College graduate, D. Willard Fiske began his long association with Cornell in 1868 through his boyhood friendship with the University's first president, Andrew D. White. Among the first professors appointed to Cornell, Mr. Fiske served as professor of northern European languages, as librarian, and as director of the University Press.

Described as "a rolling stone who had gathered considerable moss," Mr. Fiske studied in Copenhagen and lectured at the University of Uppsala, Sweden. After returning to America, he spent seven years as assistant librarian in the Astor Library in New York, a year as secretary of the American Geographical Society, and another year as secretary to the minister of Austria. Founder of *Chess Monthly*, he organized the first American Chess Congress and amassed the largest chess library in the country.

Mr. Fiske's legacy to Cornell and to all of higher education was his insistence that the Cornell library should be a reference tool, available to students and faculty members. This notion was contrary to the practice of the time, when many university libraries were in a room of a faculty member's home and open only an hour or two a week. Mr. Fiske also acquired, by gift or purchase, the collections of several individuals. On his death his own collections of Dante, Petrarch, Rhaeto-Romanic, and Icelandic works were bequeathed to his beloved library. He also provided endowments to support them.

Mr. Fiske and his wife, Jennie McGraw Fiske, are buried in Sage Chapel. Their profound influence on the University in its early years is legendary.

Jennie McGraw Fiske

1840–1881

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he influence of Jennie McGraw Fiske, an Ithaca native, is evident throughout the early history of Cornell University.

The only daughter of Ithaca millionaire and Cornell incorporator John McGraw, she followed his example in her generosity to the University.

Miss McGraw's first gift of record to Cornell was a chime of bells. Originally housed in the tower of McGraw Hall, the bells are now in McGraw Tower of Uris Library. She was always receptive to new requests, often providing funds when a project could not otherwise be completed. For example, because the Cornell University Experimental Station at Geneva was started without a budget, a gift from Miss McGraw paid for the first annual report.

After her father's death she began to build a mansion between University Avenue and Fall Creek—now the site of Chi Psi fraternity—and traveled to Europe to buy artwork and furnishings for it.

In Venice, Miss McGraw was courted by Professor Willard Fiske, who had followed her from Cornell to ask for her hand in marriage. They were married in July 1880. During their year of traveling, which included visits to Egypt and Paris, her health deteriorated. When it became apparent that tuberculosis would take her life, she asked to be taken back to Ithaca to die. The Fiskes returned in 1881. From the carriage taking her to Professor Fiske's home, Jennie had a glimpse of the mansion she had built and furnished but would not live to occupy.

Mrs. Fiske's will provided funds for a library, for a student hospital, and for the further development of her father's gift, McGraw Hall. Her residual estate was left to Cornell without restrictions on its use.

Hannibal C. Ford

1878–1955

Katherine E. Ford

dates unknown

The inventive genius of Hannibal C. Ford '03 was recognized early. He had several years of shop experience before coming to Cornell to study electrical engineering, and his motto—which his classmates quoted in his yearbook—was: “I would construct a machine to do any old job in any old way.”

An inventor in his own right, some of Mr. Ford's success was in concert with Elmer A. Sperry, Class of 1889. Mr. Ford first met Mr. Sperry at a professional meeting in 1903, and later he told a friend, “We clicked.”

The friendship eventually led to cooperation on the development of the gyrocompass for ships and the beginning of naval fire control for the United States Navy. Mr. Ford was the chief engineer of the Sperry Gyroscope Company from 1910 until 1915, when he formed the Ford Instrument Company.

The two industries developed in parallel, devoting a large share of their resources to the navy's Bureau of Ordnance during World War I. A naval publication credits the Ford Instrument Company with more than two thousand instruments of ten different types during this period. In 1930 Ford Instrument merged with Sperry, and Mr. Ford formed another business, Merrill Aircraft Company.

Mr. Ford's legacy to Cornell includes the Hannibal C. Ford Fellowship, established by his company to provide graduate fellowships, and the Hannibal C. Ford Endowment Fund in the College of Engineering. He and his wife created the Katherine E. and Hannibal C. Ford Fund, which provided support for the University to use wherever it was most urgently needed.

The National Association of Manufacturers in 1940 awarded Mr. Ford its Modern Pioneer Award in observance of the 150th anniversary of the United States Patent Office.

Joseph C. Ford

1889–1956

Vera V. Ford

1897–1957

Joseph C. Ford's active life reflected his student years, when he was a member of the Ohio Club, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the Senior Ball Committee. The 1911 *Classbook* commented on his "good scholarship, natural genius for instrumental music, and good fellowship."

Mr. Ford '11 founded and was president of the Celon Company, a firm that manufactured cellulose wrapping. During his career he was engaged in various enterprises related primarily to the volume production of small items such as flashlight cells and bottle seals. He also participated in setting up a factory for the manufacture of miniature lamps.

Active in civic affairs in Madison, Wisconsin, where the Fords lived most of their lives, Mr. Ford founded and chaired the Madison Community Trust, chaired the city's Committee for Economic Development, and served as trustee and president of the village of Maple Bluff. Mr. Ford was also a director of the Wisconsin Manufacturers Association.

Vera V. Ford, through her will, established the Joseph C. Ford Professorship Endowment in the College of Engineering in memory of her husband. The endowment provides a distinguished professorship in mechanical engineering. Mrs. Ford asked that "persons of the highest competence" be named to the professorship.

Jane M. G. Foster

Jane M. G. Foster was one of two women among the thirty-four students who received Bachelor of Law degrees from Cornell in 1918. In a letter she recalled, "Unknown writers in the *Sun* in my time at Cornell advocated putting the women out of Cornell on the ground that it is a men's school. The writers wouldn't have known of Ezra Cornell's foundation principles, nor did I until then."

Miss Foster subsequently became an associate editor of the *Cornell Law Quarterly* and was elected to the Order of the Coif, whose members are drawn from the top ten percent of the Law School graduating class.

After graduation Miss Foster joined the New York City firm of Davies, Auerbach, and Cornell, where she practiced law until her retirement.

Perhaps because her father was a doctor, she has always been interested in medical science and has generously supported programs at the Cornell University Medical College as well as the Law School.

In 1963 Miss Foster established the Ida C. and William D. Kerr Memorial Prize as a special tribute to Professor and Mrs. Kerr, who extended many kindnesses to her and other Cornell students through the years.

In her honor the Law School has established the Jane M. G. Foster Scholarship, awarded to students of high scholastic achievement who demonstrate financial need.

In 1975 Miss Foster was named a presidential councillor, the University's highest honor. She received the Law School Distinguished Alumnus Award for 1976–77.

James K. Fraser

1874–1963

Aurora S. Fraser

d. 1968

James Fraser, Class of 1897, known as Jake by his friends, was a partner and eventually retired as president of a New York City ad agency, the Blackman Company, which later became Compton Advertising. In 1922 he performed a major coup in the advertising world by landing the entire Procter and Gamble account for his agency. Until that time Procter and Gamble's advertising—worth nearly \$2 million and the nation's largest account—had been handled entirely in-house.

While an undergraduate at Cornell, Mr. Fraser studied architecture, was a member of Sigma Tau fraternity and Quill and Dagger, and was editor-in-chief of the 1897 *Cornellian*. He was also one of the founders of the *Widow*, the first campus humor magazine, and served as its art editor during his senior year.

A friend and fellow Cornellian, E. G. MacArthur '11, remembered him as "a generous contributor and a thoroughly good egg."

In addition to the annual gifts they made to the University during their lifetimes, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser established generous trusts for the general benefit of Cornell.

James Albert Friend

1894–1976

Emma Christensen Friend

1897–1981

When Emma Friend established the James A. Friend Family Distinguished Professorship of Engineering in 1980 in memory of her husband, the gift honored a member of the Class of 1916 who was enthusiastically involved in the University community during his lifetime.

James A. Friend and his wife were gracious hosts, both on and off campus, to Cornellians of all ages. Mr. Friend was a regular at class reunions, and his home in Wisconsin was the site of annual alumni gatherings, known as the Cornell Wash, for more than thirty years.

Mr. Friend generously supported the engineering college with gifts for such facilities as the college's materials testing unit. As chairman of the board of Nordberg Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, which later merged with Rex Chainbelt to form Rexnord Corporation, he actively promoted greater cooperation between American industry and higher education. To emphasize the importance of corporate support for colleges and universities, Mr. Friend made a commitment through the Nordberg Foundation to support the College of Engineering.

In 1960 and again in 1967, with gifts from the Nordberg Foundation, Mr. Friend enabled the University to gather into one volume the names and addresses of all its living alumni and revive publication of the *Cornell University Directory of Living Alumni*. A member of the Mandolin Club as an undergraduate, Mr. Friend later presented his mandolin to the Cornell Glee Club.

Frank Ernest Gannett

1876–1957

Caroline Werner Gannett

1894–1979

When Frank E. Gannett, Class of 1898, came to Cornell in 1894 as an eighteen-year-old freshman, he had \$80 in his pockets, a scholarship, and a wealth of ambition. Within weeks he secured five jobs that combined to provide him food, clothing, lodging, and laundry.

The young Mr. Gannett had set his sights on journalism and publishing. With his broad undergraduate education and practical experience both as a class editor of the *Cornell Daily Sun* and as University correspondent for newspapers throughout the country, he launched his now-legendary career in American journalism.

His Gannett Group of newspapers began with the *Elmira Gazette* and grew to include twenty-two newspapers, four affiliated radio stations, and three television stations at the time of his death. His policy of local editorial control is unique among newspaper chains and has been a key to the success and stability of the organization.

Caroline Werner Gannett served from 1946 to 1963 as the only woman on the New York State Board of Regents. Her influence on education in the state during those years prompted one admirer to remark that “she had a humanizing impact on the whole board.”

Mrs. Gannett was awarded an honorary degree from Ithaca College and, with her husband, received honorary degrees from Syracuse University and Bradley University. Jointly they were awarded the Civic Medal of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences and the Fairbanks Citation for service to higher education and youth.

With personal gifts and through the Gannett Foundation, Mr. and Mrs. Gannett supported nutrition research and student health services at Cornell and established the Gannett Clinic on campus in 1957. The foundation provided funds in 1980 for an addition, which enlarged the facility and enabled its staff to increase and improve health service for students. The clinic is now known as the Gannett Health Center.

Edmund LeBreton Gardner

1851–1929

E

dmund L. Gardner, Class of 1875, was an assistant professor of mathematics in the late 1870s who helped develop Cornell crew. With Mr. Gardner as a trainer, the Cornell crew won its first big victory, at Saratoga. He maintained his interest after he left the faculty and traveled to Poughkeepsie almost every year to witness the regatta.

In 1880 he left the University to work for a water company near Passaic, New Jersey. When several water companies merged, he stayed on as chief of operations for nearly thirty years. Prior to his retirement in 1924 he was chairman of the board. He was also a vice president of the Paterson New Jersey Savings Institution.

Born in Massachusetts of parents who were direct descendants of the Mayflower Brewsters, he had a strong interest in early American history. He found time to devote himself to the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars of New Jersey, the Society of Founders and Patriots, the Mayflower Society, and the Society of Sons of Colonial Governors.

For several years Mr. Gardner headed the Society for the Establishing of Useful Manufacturing, which governed the watershed in the northern section of New Jersey.

With all his activities, Mr. Gardner never lost sight of the needs of others. His generous gifts to Cornell as well as to many other causes reflected the charitable side of his nature. His major gift to Cornell was the Gardner Student Loan Fund.

John LaPorte Given

1871–1957

Irene Heinz Given

1871–1956

Gifts from the Irene Heinz and John LaPorte Given Foundation have supported the University Libraries and professorships in several academic areas at Cornell and attest to the significant commitment of the Given family to Cornell University.

John L. Given, Class of 1896, started his career as a newspaperman, working first in Pennsylvania as a reporter with the *Altoona Times* and then joining the staff of the *New York Evening Sun* as news editor. Mr. Given's book *Making a Newspaper*, published in 1907, became a classic textbook in early schools of journalism. He joined the Frank Presbrey Advertising Agency in 1903 and for many years headed the sales and advertising departments for the H. J. Heinz Company, as well as serving on its board of directors.

Medical research interested Mrs. Given, who was the daughter of H. J. Heinz, and she supported research projects in several medical schools. She and her husband generously supported surgical research and other selected biomedical research projects in the Cornell University Medical College.

The Givens' daughter, Sarah G. Larson, was president of the Given Foundation when it established a professorship in obstetrics and gynecology at the Medical College as well as a professorship in engineering and another in the humanities at the University. Another gift endowed the Given Foundation Book Fund for the University Libraries.

Milton S. Gould

Eleanor Gould

As an editor of the *Cornell Daily Sun* in his undergraduate years, Milton S. Gould '30, LL.B. '33, a senior partner in Shea & Gould, began to sharpen the skills he would one day bring to the legal profession. He has excelled as a lawyer and teaches law and writes on legal subjects. He was Cornell's Stevens Memorial Lecturer in 1971. Thereafter he conducted seminars in trial and appellate advocacy, and he remains a favorite guest lecturer with students at the Law School. He has been a visiting professor at Cornell and New York Law School and makes frequent guest appearances before bar association gatherings, legal seminars, and postadmission legal panels.

Mr. Gould's experiences as a special prosecutor, specializing in immigration and naturalization proceedings for the United States Department of Justice, are recounted in his book *The Witness Who Spoke with God*, which evolved from a series of articles he wrote for the *New York Law Journal* and which chronicles the practice of law in New York City in the 1930s. Not only has Mr. Gould been a litigator; he is chairman of the board of Elgin National Industries, is on the executive committees of Texas Oil and Gas Company and Toys R Us, and has been a director of some of the country's best-known industrial companies.

Mr. Gould has been described by former Law School dean Roger Cramton as "one of the most effective and vigorous" supporters of the school. He is a charter member of the Law School Advisory Council, served as national chairman of the Law School Fund from 1972 to 1975, and was Law Association president from 1975 to 1977. In 1980 he and his wife established the Milton and Eleanor Gould Endowment Fund, to provide, in their words, "flexible funding for the Law School to increase the efficiency of its operation and to help maintain its high academic standard."

Stanton Griffis

1887–1974

Reviewing the memoirs of Stanton Griffis '10, *Lying in State*, a *San Francisco Chronicle* columnist wrote: "He doesn't consider himself an Important Success; he says frankly, 'At one time or another in my life, I have gathered quite a lot of moss, but rolling along as I have, I have not accumulated much polish.' This may or may not be literally true. What is true [is that] Mr. Griffis has always given his best to any job he has tackled."

This unpretentiousness may explain in part Mr. Griffis's distinguished public career.

The son of an Ithaca minister, he worked on Wall Street, bought the Brentano chain of bookstores, owned Madison Square Garden with his partner, Jansen Noyes, Sr., '10, chaired the executive committee of Paramount Pictures, controlled Miami Bridge Company and many other enterprises, headed navy relief programs in World War II, played a part in diverting Swedish ball bearings from the Nazis, headed the Red Cross in the Pacific, served as first ambassador to Poland after World War II, and was successively ambassador to Egypt, Argentina, and Spain.

Mr. Griffis's active life was a continuation of his student years, when he was managing editor and editor-in-chief of the *Cornell Daily Sun*, chairman of interfraternity rush, and a member of Sphinx Head, Book and Bowl, Cosmopolitan, and many other clubs.

His gifts to the Cornell University Medical College include the Stanton Griffis Distinguished Medical Professorship, the Griffis Medical College Library Endowment, and the Griffis Faculty Club Endowment.

Joseph G. Grossman

When Joseph Grossman returned to Ithaca one summer for a reunion with his friends in the Class of 1912, his classmates named him “official fireman.” The lighthearted award recognized this loyal Cornellian’s role in the development of the Ward LaFrance Truck Corporation in Elmira, New York, best known for the manufacture of fire trucks. When Mr. Grossman retired from the business, he was president of the corporation.

Mr. Grossman, who has served as a director of the Class of 1912, earned a degree in civil engineering from Cornell. While an undergraduate he managed the civil engineering baseball team and was a member of the civil engineering cross-country team. In the 1912 *Classbook* classmates noted, “You know him by his smile.” A nephew, Gary Kaye, is a member of the Class of 1970.

Mr. Grossman has supported the University generously and was one of the major donors for the Class of 1912 Professorship in the College of Engineering. Visitors to the F. R. Newman Arboretum in the Cornell Plantations enjoy the centrally located Grossman Pond. This site honors the interest and involvement Mr. Grossman shared with his classmate F. R. Newman in the expansion and development of the Plantations arboretum.

Leroy Randle Grumman

When Leroy R. Grumman '16 was inducted into the Aviation Hall of Fame in the early 1970s, a profile in the *Grumman Plane News* described him as “not the movie-script type of swashbuckling aviator, but rather an essentially quiet, reserved, thoughtful man; which is not to say that he wasn’t a man of action, for he was.”

His experience with aircraft began during World War I, when he was a test pilot and project engineer for the United States Navy. After service in the navy he was employed by Loening Aeronautical Engineering Corporation for ten years. By 1930 he had founded the Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation. During World War II this firm provided two-thirds of the navy’s fighters and 98 percent of its torpedo bombers. The company’s prominence and reputation for fine quality prompted then vice admiral John McCain to remark, “The name Grumman on a plane or part is like sterling on silver.”

The Grumman Corporation later added corporate and crop-dusting aircraft to its line of navy fighters and branched out into the design and manufacture of canoes, yachts, and truck bodies.

Awarded the Presidential Medal of Merit, the Guggenheim Medal, the Frank Fawkes Memorial, and the first Hunsaker Medal from the National Academy of Sciences, Mr. Grumman was inducted into the International Aerospace Hall of Fame in 1973 and received the Distinguished Achievement Award from the Wings Club in 1981. He was named a presidential councillor, the University’s highest honor, in 1966, and he received the College of Engineering Award in 1971.

Two buildings on campus bear his name: Grumman Hall, home of aeronautical and space engineering, and Grumman Squash Courts.

Herbert Gussman

Roseline Nadel Gussman

When two Cornellians combine their lives, energy, and commitment as alumni, the results are often compelling. This is the case with Herbert Gussman '33 and his wife, Roseline Nadel Gussman '34, both of whom received their bachelor's degrees from the College of Arts and Sciences.

While at Cornell, Mr. Gussman was a member of Beta Sigma Rho, participated in varsity track and wrestling, was a University chimesmaster, and played in the ROTC band. He served on the University Council for twelve years and was elected a member emeritus in 1972. He collects art, primarily French impressionistic paintings and sculpture.

Mrs. Gussman was a member of Alpha Epsilon Phi and Delta Phi Alpha and was associate women's editor and women's business manager of *The Cornellian*. Her interests now lie in the study of foreign affairs.

Mr. Gussman is chairman of the board of Reserve Drilling Company, managing partner of Gussman Oil Company, and partner in Nadel and Gussman Oil Company.

In 1979 he contributed to the publication of a bibliography-biography of Professor Emeritus Milton R. Konvitz of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations.

The Gussmans strongly support Cornell's planned performing arts center. In addition many of their personal and family foundation gifts to Cornell have benefited the University Libraries, with particular emphasis on the purchase of books for the Department of Near Eastern Studies.

Charles Guttman

1892–1968

Stella Guttman

dates unknown

A

former federal Prohibition agent who became the head of a liquor-distributing firm included the Cornell University Medical College among his philanthropic interests.

Charles Guttman and his wife, Stella, made a substantial gift to the Medical College in 1966 for support of research in cardiovascular diseases, particularly stroke and arteriosclerosis.

Their support for the college came while Mr. Guttman was president of the Paddington Corporation, a firm he helped found in 1936.

Mr. Guttman grew up in New York City's Lower East Side among newly arrived immigrant families. In 1961 Mr. and Mrs. Guttman made a generous gift to the Henry Street Settlement—where Mr. Guttman had spent much of his time as a boy—to build the Charles and Stella Guttman Building. Mr. Guttman made this gift because, in his words, "It was the first settlement house that ever sent me away for a vacation. This contribution doesn't even the score, but at least it serves to mark an experience that helped open a poor boy's eyes to the possibilities of life in America."

In September 1960 Mr. Guttman founded the Stella and Charles Guttman Foundation. Its purpose is to help alleviate human suffering by encouraging scholarship and research, especially on cancer and vascular diseases. This foundation has provided additional funding for research at the Medical College.

Marion S. Halsey

1891–1980

Olga S. Halsey

1889–1970

Marion Spencer Halsey and Olga Spencer Halsey were sisters whose father, mother, and uncle were among the graduates of Cornell University's earliest classes.

Although the sisters were encouraged by their mother to enroll at Cornell, their father advised them to attend a women's college instead. Marion Halsey was graduated from Smith in 1913, and Olga Halsey earned a bachelor's degree from Wellesley in 1912.

Marion Halsey was with the Red Cross in France during World War I, worked as a secretary at Peking Union Medical College and Hospital in China during the 1920s, and for fifteen years was assistant superintendent of the New York Postgraduate Hospital in New York City. The hospital later became part of the New York University Medical Center.

Olga Halsey was a pioneer in social security legislation in this country and was appointed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to the Committee on Economic Security to help draft the national social security bill. After it was passed in 1935, Miss Halsey was one of the initial members of the Bureau of Unemployment Insurance.

The sisters established a fund in memory of their father, Frederick Arthur Halsey, Class of 1878, and mother, Stella Spencer Halsey, Class of 1882. The gift benefits the College of Engineering and honors their father's Cornell degree and his distinguished career in mechanical engineering. In addition to giving their father's books, papers, and other family memorabilia to University Libraries, they presented a collection of books and papers by their uncle, Francis Whiting Halsey, Class of 1873, foreign editor of the *New York Times* and founder of the *Times Review of Books*. Marion Halsey also established the Marion S. Halsey Chair in Indo-Chinese Studies.

Harry E. Harding

1880–1956

Beatrice W. Harding

dates unknown

The only son of a Buffalo lawyer—George W. Harding—Harry Harding '05 took his father's profession but not the circuitous fashion by which his father entered the legal field. George Harding had come to Cornell in 1869 to study civil engineering and would have been a member of the first graduating class had he stayed. Instead he left to study law, a discipline not then offered at the University.

Harry Harding went directly to the practice of law after graduation from the Cornell Law School, first with his father and then with the law firm of Attorney General Hamilton Ward in Buffalo. He opened his own office in 1931, and that same year he was appointed United States commissioner at Buffalo, a post he held until his death.

Mr. Harding was a loyal Cornellian who served as president of the Cornell Club of Buffalo.

Beatrice Wolcott Harding, described as “a very astute businesswoman with a delightful sense of humor,” made two generous gifts to Cornell in memory of her husband. She established two funds in her husband's name—one for scholarships for any student and one for Cornell's general use.

William Hale Harkness

1900–1954

Rebekah Harkness

1915–1982



William Hale Harkness graduated from Yale University and earned a law degree at Harvard University. After graduation in 1925 he became associated with the law firm of Murray, Aldrich, and Webb, which he left in 1930 to form his own investment company.

During World War II Mr. Harkness was a lieutenant colonel in the army air force. He received the Bronze Star, the Croix de Guerre, Etoile de Vermeil, and the European, Middle Eastern, and African campaign ribbons with five battle stars.

Rebekah Harkness, an accomplished composer and arranger and a patron of ballet, studied music and composition with Nadia Boulanger. She was also a student of Fred Werele at the Mannes College of Music and studied orchestration with Lee Hoiby.

Mrs. Harkness founded the Rebekah Harkness Foundation and the Harkness Ballet. A former trustee of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, she was honored with many national and international awards for the arts, including the Marquis de Cuevas Prize, Université de la Dance, Paris, and the Ballet des Jeunes, Philadelphia. In 1968 she was awarded an honorary degree, the Doctor of Fine Arts, from Franklin Pierce College, and in 1970 she received the Doctor of Humanities degree from Lycoming College.

Mr. and Mrs. Harkness endowed many projects for medical research and education. Their gifts to Cornell University included the William Hale Harkness Medical Research Building at the Medical College and support for the University's statutory colleges.

E. Roland Harriman

1895–1978

Gladys F. Harriman

Medical research and the New York Hospital–Cornell Medical Center have been fortunate to have the involvement and generous support of E. Roland and Gladys F. Harriman.

The Harrimans demonstrated the depth of their commitment by establishing a professorship in honor of Dr. Irving Sherwood Wright, an eminent specialist in cardiovascular disease. The Irving Sherwood Wright Professorship is believed to be the first endowed chair in the field of geriatrics in the nation.

The Harrimans also established the Gladys and Roland Harriman Professorship in Cardiovascular Medicine at the Cornell University Medical College, and they have consistently supported research in the diseases of dogs at the James A. Baker Institute for Animal Health on the Ithaca campus.

Mrs. Harriman has been active in many public causes. She served as chairman of the National and New York State Finance Committees for the Women's Organization for Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. For many years she chaired committees for the Boys' Club of New York, the New York chapter of the American Red Cross, the Community Service Society, and the Women's Committee of the American Museum of Natural History.

Mr. Harriman, a Yale graduate who held honorary degrees from Yale and Columbia, had been a public member of the joint board of the New York Hospital–Cornell Medical Center. Former chairman of Union Pacific Corporation and partner of Brown Brothers Harriman and Company, he served also as chairman of the American National Red Cross and as chairman, president, and trustee of the Boys' Club of New York and was the founder of the United States Trotting Association.

Robert S. Hatfield



As one of Cornell's chief liaisons with the corporate community, Robert S. Hatfield '37 is well known for his sensitivity to the balance of human and business values.

Perhaps as a reflection of that special sensitivity, Mr. Hatfield has worked tirelessly to foster closer communication between Cornell and the business world. His leadership and ideas were instrumental in the founding of the Center for Study of the American Political Economy and in the initiation of Recruiters' Day for student interchange on campus with businesspeople.

A Cornell trustee since 1974, Mr. Hatfield is the former chairman and chief executive officer of the Continental Group, the company he joined in 1936. He became president of the board of governors of the Society of the New York Hospital in 1981 and has served on advisory councils for the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration and the College of Arts and Sciences as well as on the University Council.

Recognizing Mr. Hatfield's service to Cornell and his interest in promoting the understanding of the American economic system, the Continental Group Foundation endowed the Robert S. Hatfield Fund for Economic Education in his honor in August 1980. The fund provides financial support for faculty members who propose innovative ways to strengthen the teaching of applied economics to undergraduate students. It also underwrites the Cornell Corporate Forum, a semiannual event that brings distinguished business leaders to campus as Hatfield Fellows.

August Heckscher

1848–1941

August Heckscher, real estate developer, steel operator, philanthropist, and the son of a German statesman, promoted research at Cornell through his generous gifts.

The August Heckscher Research Fund was established for the support of research in any field. In addition the Heckscher Foundation made a substantial gift for radiation studies.

Mr. Heckscher believed that research in America suffered because professors were exhausted by teaching and other duties. In making his gift he said, "It is my desire that professors and instructors possessing the talent and training necessary for research shall . . . be liberated partially or wholly from those duties and enabled to devote themselves in all the freshness and fullness of their energies to productive investigation and scholarship."

After coming to America from Germany at age nineteen, Mr. Heckscher joined his cousin in the management of a coal mine in Pennsylvania, then moved to zinc mining, and eventually became a real estate developer in Manhattan.

Philanthropic work to benefit poor children became an important concern of his later life. He made a major gift to the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, built camps and parks, and worked hard to do away with New York's slums. His interest in child welfare led to the establishment of the Heckscher Foundation for Children.

Even at the age of eighty-seven, Mr. Heckscher continued his custom of celebrating his birthday at a children's party at the Heckscher Camp near Peekskill, New York.

George Ebersole Heekin

A strong interest in sports led George E. Heekin '29 to endow the George E. Heekin Coach of Track position at Cornell. It is believed to be the first endowed coaching position at any university. In making his gift, Mr. Heekin said he believes there is a need "to give students a chance to develop their bodies as well as their minds."

Mr. Heekin took full advantage of both those opportunities as an undergraduate. He came to Cornell on the recommendation of his uncle, Morris Ebersole, himself a Cornellian. A letterman, a successful sprinter with the track teams, and a member of the Spiked Shoe, Mr. Heekin was also a member of Sphinx Head and a brother of Beta Theta Pi.

Those varied interests have continued for Mr. Heekin. He serves as a member of the board of directors of the Cincinnati Coliseum and enjoys world travel and art collecting. His personal collection includes paintings by such eighteenth-century artists as Romney, Raeburn, Gainsborough, and Nattier as well as the nineteenth-century Cincinnati artists Farny, Sharp, Hauser, Duveneck, and Meurer.

Mr. Heekin made his living as sales manager with his family's Drackett Company for most of his professional life. He retired at age fifty after he and his brother, the late Albert E. "Buzz" Heekin '36, sold the company to Bristol-Meyers in 1965.

Walter E. Higgins

1894–1959

A

lawyer who never practiced law, Walter E. Higgins '16 developed real estate for much of his business career.

After attending Phillips Andover Academy, Mr. Higgins undertook an active undergraduate life at Cornell. He belonged to Kappa Sigma, managed the wrestling team, and served on several campus committees. Perhaps because he enjoyed his own extracurricular activities so much, he believed that students should never be left out because they could not afford to participate.

He established the Walter E. Higgins Scholarship Foundation to award four-year scholarships to worthy graduates of Phillips Andover Academy or Father Flanagan's Boys Town in Nebraska who would not otherwise be able to attend Cornell. Mr. Higgins directed that each student be given "a monthly allowance consistent with the average student" who is financed by his family and that the allowance "should be sufficient for adequate clothes and to permit the student to join a fraternity, and to have sufficient money to attend social functions and keep up his end."

A man who tried a variety of jobs, Mr. Higgins worked for a steel company after graduation and then joined the United States Army. After military service he became a bond salesman for the Cleveland Trust Company. He received a law degree from Case Western Reserve in 1926 but immediately began work for Taber and Higgins General Building Contractors, where he became a partner. From 1946 until his retirement Mr. Higgins had his own land development and contracting business.

Emerson Hinchliff

1892–1968

Katherine Marshall Hinchliff

Known as the “compleat Cornellian,” Emerson Hinchliff ’14 served as an instructor in romance languages at the University and later as an assistant alumni secretary.

Mr. Hinchliff commented in the final issue of the *Letter from Cornell*, which he wrote for many years: “The University has been open eighty-eight years, so the ‘Letter’ has covered one-eighth of her life. I arrived in 1910, so I have loved her forty-six of the eighty-eight. One of my dearest memories is a streetcar ride with Andrew D. White in which I paid his fare down to the Lehigh Station and he mine coming back. So I have firsthand knowledge of a Founder, if not of the founding.”

With two interruptions Mr. Hinchliff was in the export business from graduation until he returned to Ithaca in 1940. The first absence was for World War I, the second for graduate studies at Seville, Grenoble, and the Sorbonne.

Mr. Hinchliff felt free to view the University with a critical eye, as he had when he was editor-in-chief of the *Cornell Daily Sun*, but he was a critic who cared deeply about Cornell.

He expressed his affection with gifts that included the Emerson Hinchliff Professorship Fund in Romance Languages and the Emerson Hinchliff Endowment for the purchase of romance language books and other materials for the University Libraries. With his wife, Katherine Marshall Hinchliff, he also supported the Library Associates, the Bristow Associates Fund, the Andrew Dickson White Art Museum, the Museum Associates, Cornell Plantations, and other programs within the University.

Irma T. Hirschl

1884–1971

During her lifetime Irma T. Hirschl increased the value of a modest personal inheritance so substantially that her will established a multimillion-dollar trust fund for annual aid to four medical schools in New York City.

Her investment acumen was matched by her skill as a pianist and her vast knowledge of the arts. Miss Hirschl studied music seriously from early childhood and became an accomplished pianist, playing for her friends in private audience. She was an expert on operatic and concert music and collected a great number of musical scores, which she eventually bequeathed to the New York Public Library.

Miss Hirschl's leisure time was devoted to world travel and to reading classical and contemporary novels and poetry. Her life-style was sedate, secluded, and ascetic. She seldom allowed herself more than minimal personal comforts and made no self-indulgent expenditures. She was firm in her beliefs, outspoken, and completely committed to her strict standards of conduct.

In later years, aware of her heart condition and recalling that her parents both died of cancer, Miss Hirschl suggested that the major portion of her assets be devoted to basic medical research and health care. In her will she created the Irma T. Hirschl Trust to finance research on cancer, heart disease, and other medical problems. This trust provides income annually to the Cornell University Medical College for medical research awards and for financial aid to deserving medical students, based on need, scholarship, and dedication to medical science and the protection of life.

Homer T. Hirst III

1903–1976

Louise G. Hirst

d. 1980

Homer T. “Hank” Hirst III '27 was responsible for marketing the first Xerographic products manufactured by the Xerox Corporation. Before he retired from the company in 1969, Mr. Hirst had been named vice president in charge of national sales and had been responsible for organizing the firm's Pacific Coast operations.

During his undergraduate days at Cornell, Mr. Hirst was a member of Phi Gamma Delta, Scabbard and Blade, and the Officers Club. After receiving a mechanical engineering degree from Cornell, he joined the Federal Paper and Supply Company in Chicago as an engineer. He left that firm in 1930 to accept a position with the S. R. Dresser Manufacturing Company in Bradford, Pennsylvania, before moving to Xerox.

Mr. Hirst and his wife, Louise Garver Hirst, both made provisions in their wills for the University. Mrs. Hirst's bequest established a trust in memory of her husband for support of the Division of Hematology/Oncology of the Department of Medicine at the Cornell University Medical College.

Alfred Hurlburt

1875–1960

Ellen J. Hurlburt

dates unknown

A

quiet and modest man whose primary interest in life was the oil and natural gas business, Alfred Hurlburt, Class of 1897, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but spent most of his professional life in the Midwest and in Texas.

Mr. Hurlburt, a mechanical engineering graduate, began his career as a draftsman and cadet engineer, first in Buffalo and then in Jersey City. His next post was as an assistant engineer for McGowan, Small, and Morgan, grantees of natural gas in Kansas City. It was during this period that he met and married his wife, Ellen.

He eventually became a vice president of Saxet Oil, Saxet Gas, Saxet Sand and Gravel, and Missouri Valley Gas companies. When he retired, he was vice president of Republic Natural Gas in Corpus Christi, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Hurlburt's unrestricted gifts to Cornell were used for life safety improvements. As a fitting memorial to the Hurlburts, whose gifts did so much to improve the quality of life at Cornell, the Residential Club was renamed Hurlburt House in 1972.

Roger C. Hyatt

1891–1960

R

oger C. Hyatt, an Ithaca native, was an active member of the legal and financial community in Cleveland. After graduation from the Cornell Law School in 1913 he began his career with Thallis, Hoyselet, Ginn and Morley in Cleveland, later joining Baker, Hostittler, Patterson, another firm in that city.

He was a vice president of Union Trust Company in Cleveland and a vice president of Continental Illinois National Bank in Chicago. He earned the rank of captain during his tenure with the United States Naval Reserve from 1941 to 1951 and was awarded both the Legion of Merit and the Bronze Star for his military service.

While at Cornell Mr. Hyatt was a Boardman Scholar and a member of Kappa Sigma and Phi Delta Phi. He was also on the track team. His enthusiasm for individual sports continued into his later years, and he was a member of the Chagrin Valley Hunt Club and the Everglades and Bath Tennis Club in Palm Beach.

Mr. Hyatt was an active law alumnus, establishing a fund in memory of Edwin H. Woodruff, one of his law professors who later became a distinguished dean of the Law School. He also established the Roger C. Hyatt Fund in support of faculty research in the Law School.

Always active in the business community, Mr. Hyatt was a member of the boards of directors of Valley Mould and Iron Corporation of Hubbard, Ohio, and Great Lakes Towing Company of Cleveland.

Frank B. Ingersoll

1893–1977

F

rank B. Ingersoll, LL.B. '17, was an outstanding member of the legal profession and a devoted law alumnus.

After graduation he began his career with the law firm of Gordon and Smith in his native Pittsburgh. He became a partner in 1924, and when the firm later expanded to become Buchanan, Ingersoll, Rodewald, and Berger, he became a senior partner.

Mr. Ingersoll demonstrated his special aptitude for his chosen profession while still at the Cornell Law School, where he was a member of the board of editors for the first volume of the *Cornell Law Quarterly* and editor-in-chief of the second volume. He became a member of the Law School Advisory Council at its inception in 1959. A member of the American, Pennsylvania, and Allegheny County bar associations, the American Law Institute, and the American Judicature Society, he also served as president of the Cornell Law Association and was on the board of directors of the Legal Aid Society of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Ingersoll's other directorships included Union National Bank of Pittsburgh, J. B. Booth Company, Armstrong Cork Company, National Mine Company, Eye and Ear Hospital, and Pittsburgh Skin and Cancer Foundation. He served on the executive committee of the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra.

In 1973 Mr. Ingersoll established the Frank B. Ingersoll Professorship in the Law School and the Ingersoll Fellowships. He consistently supported the annual fund and was generous to the Cornell Plantations and several other programs at Cornell.

George Slade Jameson

Not many men combine such diverse fields as forestry and statistics in a career spanning forty years of service in both the public and private sectors. George S. Jameson is such an individual.

Mr. Jameson enrolled in the College of Agriculture with a major in forestry. He entered Cornell from Rochester with the Class of '25, received his bachelor's degree in 1927, and is identified with the Class of '26.

After graduation Mr. Jameson became a statistician for Eastman Kodak. Eager to return to the discipline in which he was trained, he eventually joined the United States Forest Service in North Carolina during the early years of the Roosevelt administration. Later he accepted a civil service appointment in the Department of Defense that took him first to Baltimore and then to an army ordnance depot in Detroit.

Now retired and living on the Gulf Coast of Florida, an area he became fond of during his days in the South, Mr. Jameson has enthusiastically committed himself to investment in Cornell's future by providing generous unrestricted support to the University.

Herbert Fisk Johnson

1899–1978

Herbert F. Johnson '22 valued both pragmatism and aesthetics, and his generous gifts to Cornell enhanced the presence and vitality of both elements of University life.

An indication of the breadth and diversity of Mr. Johnson's interests is apparent from two of his gifts to the University. In 1941 he established the Herbert F. Johnson Professorship of Industrial Chemistry. Thirty-two years later he attended the dedication of another of his gifts to Cornell—the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art.

As chairman of the Johnson Wax Company in Racine, Wisconsin, Mr. Johnson had selected Frank Lloyd Wright as the architect for the company's modern headquarters. When the need for a new art museum at Cornell came to his attention, he committed himself to pay the entire cost, specifying only that the University find “the Frank Lloyd Wright of today” to design it.

Thomas W. Leavitt, director of the museum, believes that “the structure designed by I. M. Pei remains a testimony to Mr. Johnson's devotion to Cornell and the arts, and to his excellent taste.”

Mr. Johnson joined his family's firm, now S. C. Johnson and Son, shortly after his graduation from Cornell. Six years later, upon the death of his father, he became president, at the age of twenty-eight. He served in that post until 1958, when his son, Samuel C. Johnson '50, succeeded him. Mr. Johnson then became chairman of the board. He was chairman emeritus at the time of his death in 1978.

Mr. Johnson served as a Cornell trustee for twenty-five years and was named a presidential councillor, the University's highest honor.

Samuel Curtis Johnson

Imogene Powers Johnson

Sam and Gene Johnson, whose family ties with Cornell span four generations, have been leaders of their classes and many Cornell volunteer organizations.

Mr. Johnson, chief executive officer and chairman of the board of S. C. Johnson and Son (Johnson Wax) of Racine, Wisconsin, has led reunion campaigns for the Class of 1950, served on the University Council from 1963 to 1966, has been a University trustee since 1966, chaired the Cornell Fund's Tower Club from 1974 to 1976, and has been a member of the national advisory committees for corporate and major gifts. In 1981 he joined the Advisory Council of the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration.

Mrs. Johnson '52 has been active in her class fund-raising activities and is a member of the Laboratory of Ornithology Administrative Board. She issued a challenge gift to her class for its thirtieth reunion campaign.

The Johnsons' gifts to Cornell are as diverse as their involvement in University affairs. They have supported the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art, a gift of Mr. Johnson's father, Herbert F. Johnson '22, and have underwritten a film about the University. S. C. Johnson and Son and the Johnson Wax Foundation have also made substantial gifts to the University, including support of research in the Medical College and fellowships and scholarship programs in the College of Engineering and the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration.

The Johnson family's association with the University can be traced from Mr. Johnson's grandfather, who was a member of the University's fine arts department, through all of the Johnsons' children, Samuel Curtis '77, Helen Powers '78, Herbert Fisk '79, and Winifred '81.

Frances Ann Johnston

During her twenty-year tenure at Cornell University, Frances A. Johnston, now a professor emerita, contributed significantly to research and teaching in human nutrition as well as to the development of the discipline in the College of Home Economics, now the College of Human Ecology.

Professor Johnston is a recognized authority in the field of nutrition, particularly on iron metabolism. In 1951 she received the Borden Award at the annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association for her research as reported in scholarly journals.

Professor Johnston holds a bachelor's degree from Western College, Oxford, Ohio, and M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Chicago.

In 1977 Cornell honored her lifelong achievements at the dedication of the Frances A. Johnston—Charlotte M. Young Human Nutrition Research Unit, a new laboratory named for two faculty members who helped advance human nutrition studies at the University. The American Association of University Women named a scholarship in her honor in 1980.

Professor Johnston couples her professional accomplishments in nutrition with a generous concern for the development of this discipline at Cornell. She has supported the Katherine Wyckoff Harris Fellowship, a fund to assist graduate students in human nutrition, food, and food service programs. She also helped establish an endowment in human ecology in memory of an associate, Grace Steininger, and she has made gifts in support of several research projects. Professor Johnston made a generous commitment that will help fund building expansion in the Division of Nutritional Sciences, and she has established a major trust for the ultimate benefit of the University.

Albert Jackson Kaneb

Al Kaneb '60, president of Northeast Petroleum Industries, Chelsea, Massachusetts, is a leader in many Cornell alumni organizations. He has been a member of the Cornell University Council since 1976 and serves as vice chairman of its Administrative Board. A member of the national Major Gifts Committee, Mr. Kaneb was chairman of the greater Boston area campaign during the five-year Cornell Campaign.

As an undergraduate he was a member of the track team and the Spiked Shoe Society. Mr. Kaneb maintains his keen interest in the University athletic program and now serves on the Physical Education and Athletics Advisory Council. He is also a member of the advisory council for the College of Arts and Sciences. He has been a fifteen-year member of the Alumni Secondary Schools Committee and currently serves on the advisory council to the dean of admissions.

A director of the BayBank in Middlesex, New Jersey, Mr. Kaneb is a member and past president of the Independent Oilmen's Association of New England and is a director of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society. He also belongs to the Tower Club and the Cornell Club of Boston. Requesting that "all income be used for scholarship aid," he established the Albert J. Kaneb Endowment Fund in 1977.

Mr. Kaneb and his wife, Diane Thorndike Kaneb, have four children. A daughter, Patricia, is a member of the Cornell Class of 1984. Mrs. Kaneb is an alumna of Smith College.

Eugene Williams Kettering

1908–1969

Virginia Weiffenbach Kettering

Eugene W. Kettering '30 was an industrialist and an aviation buff who continued the tradition of philanthropy begun by his father, Charles T. Kettering.

Mr. Eugene Kettering helped develop the original General Motors diesel engine and was project engineer at General Motors in charge of the popular “railroad” engine. In 1957 he was awarded the Elmer A. Sperry Award for his contributions to the improvement of transportation.

His collection of model airplanes, tracing the development of the aviation industry with exact reproductions of most of the important military and commercial planes, was exhibited at the New York World's Fair in 1940.

Interested in promoting medical research and higher education, he established the Charles F. Kettering Memorial Hospital near Dayton, Ohio, in honor of his father, who was cofounder, with Alfred P. Sloan, of the eminent Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research. He also founded a health museum and medical library in Hinsdale, Illinois.

With his wife, Virginia Weiffenbach Kettering, Mr. Kettering made many generous gifts to Cornell University and the Cornell University Medical College. Mrs. Kettering established the Norman C. Weiffenbach Fund in honor of her father, a 1904 Cornell graduate. The fund provides scholarships for undergraduates, preferably in the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning.

In 1980 the Kettering Fund made a grant to the College of Engineering to upgrade and reequip an electrical engineering laboratory. The renovated laboratory will be named the Eugene W. Kettering Energy Systems Laboratory in recognition of his generosity and service to Cornell.

Ethel S. Kilpatrick

1882–1964

Ethel Kilpatrick, a native of Providence, Rhode Island, who was a resident of San Mateo County, California, at the time of her death, was the wife of former Rear Admiral Walter Kenneth Kilpatrick, USN.

Mrs. Kilpatrick, through her estate, provided a substantial bequest to Cornell University for research in cancer and heart disease. Cornell, in receiving this gift, established the Ethel S. and Walter K. Kilpatrick Fund, which strengthened Cornell's existing research programs in these areas.

John Shively Knight

1894–1981

In a tribute to John S. Knight '18 on his eighty-fifth birthday a colleague wrote: "It has always been quite easy to find out where Jack Knight stands on any subject. Ask him. He'll tell you."

This characteristic directness earned Mr. Knight, one of the country's leading newspapermen, a Pulitzer Prize in 1968 for a collection of editorial columns opposing America's involvement in Vietnam and defending the right of dissent.

Starting with his father's newspaper, the *Beacon Journal*, in Akron, Ohio, Mr. Knight acquired dailies such as the *Detroit Free Press*, the *Chicago Daily News*, and the *Philadelphia Inquirer* and formed the Knight Newspapers chain. In 1974 he merged his group with Ridder-Publications to form the Knight-Ridder Newspapers, bringing the combined circulation of the twenty-five papers involved to more than three and a half million.

His low opinion of the quality of writing in this country prompted him to support an innovative educational program at Cornell. In making a gift to strengthen the University's writing program, Mr. Knight said, "I am constantly appalled by the misuse of the English language, both by members of my own profession and by allegedly educated people in general."

Mr. Knight, who was named a presidential councillor in 1966, played a quiet but influential role as an alumnus. He was for a long time a strong behind-the-scenes force in his class activities and served on the board of trustees. In addition to making major gifts to the writing program, he endowed a professorship in international studies, reflecting his special interest in Pan-American affairs.

Lester Benjamin Knight, Jr.

Lester B. Knight, Jr., '29 learned from his own career and that of his son, Charles F. Knight '58, the benefits of combining professional training in engineering and management.

To encourage others to pursue such an academic program, Mr. Knight made a generous gift to Cornell University for scholarships for students interested in a dual curriculum through the College of Engineering and the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration. The Lester B. Knight Jr. Scholarship Program annually assists up to twenty graduate students who complete a joint master's degree in engineering and business administration.

In 1981 Mr. Knight made a generous personal commitment for the construction of a special building for Cornell's National Research and Resource Facility for Submicron Structures. His firm, Lester B. Knight and Associates, was responsible for the design of the Knight Laboratory—National Submicron Facility.

Before founding Lester B. Knight and Associates in 1945, Mr. Knight was a foundry consultant, a sales engineer, and vice president and sales manager at National Engineering Company. His firm, now international in scope, was the first to combine expertise in both architectural-engineering planning and management consulting.

His vast experience in the foundry industry began during his student days at Cornell and has been recognized with the Gold Medal from the American Foundrymen's Society. Mr. Knight was named a presidential councillor—Cornell's highest honor—in 1977.

Carl Adolph Kroch

Carl A. Kroch '35, bookseller, collector of rare books, and writer, says that he "couldn't live in a world without books." This enthusiasm for the printed word inspired his commitment to endow the position of University librarian at Cornell, a post that now bears his name.

His unusual gift, placing Cornell among the few institutions that enjoy endowments of this sort, will help sustain the preeminence of the University's library system.

During Mr. Kroch's first two years as an undergraduate at Cornell he studied chemical engineering, earning election to Al-Djebar, the chemistry honor society. Mindful, however, of his father's business, Kroch's Bookstores, he transferred to the College of Arts and Sciences.

After graduation he worked as a salesman, buyer, and vice president in his father's firm, becoming president and chief executive officer in 1952. He expanded the business to form Kroch's and Brentano's, one of the largest bookstore operations in the country.

Mr. Kroch owns exceptional collections of Japanese art and rare books, among them a copy of *Ulysses* signed by author James Joyce and illustrator Henri Matisse.

Mr. Kroch is a coauthor of *So Red the Nose*, a book of cocktail recipes by authors such as Hemingway and Woollcott, published in 1935. A copy is now part of Cornell's rare-book collection.

Mr. Kroch has also written an article, *American Booksellers and Publishers: A Personal Perspective*, published by the Library of Congress in 1981.

Frederick Kühne

1889–1974

Dorothy N. Kühne

d. 1979

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rederick Kühne's career as a Wall Street banker spanned forty years. He left the Otis Elevator Company in 1915 to join the Banker's Trust Company in New York City. He was also a partner of the investment banking firm of Knauth, Nachod and Kühne and later joined the National Bond and Share Corporation, an affiliate of Dominick and Dominick.

A major in mechanical engineering at Cornell, Mr. Kühne '11 was a member of Phi Delta Gamma fraternity and Sphinx Head honor society. He was business manager of the *Cornell Alumni News* as a junior.

Dorothy Kühne left a generous portion of her estate to Cornell to add endowment in honor of her husband to the Class of 1911 Memorial Fund.

Charles William Lake, Jr.

Despite the heavy demands of his profession, Charles W. Lake, Jr., '41 has taken the time to share his experiences with students and to serve his alma mater.

During a lecture to Cornell engineering students in 1981 Mr. Lake advised them not to start their careers in "nice offices with high-sounding titles," but rather to spend their first years in the field developing "an understanding of the people, their gripes, and their motivations."

Mr. Lake's own career has brought him to the chairmanship and presidency of R. R. Donnelley and Sons Company, the world's largest printing firm.

Now a trustee emeritus, Mr. Lake served on the Cornell board from 1973 to 1978. He has chaired the Cornell Fund, the Engineering Advisory Council, the Advisory Committee on Physical Education and Athletics, and the Audit Committee and was president of the Cornell Club of Chicago. He has served on numerous other University and trustee committees and has been actively involved with several institutions of higher education in his home state of Illinois. Mr. Lake's financial support for Cornell has strengthened both engineering and athletics.

His outstanding commitment to the University was recognized in 1981, when he was named a presidential councillor, Cornell's highest honor.

The Lakes are a Cornell family. Mr. Lake's father, Charles W. Lake, Sr., was a member of the Class of 1914, and his son, Charles W. Lake III, is a member of the Class of 1969.

Jacob S. Lasdon

1894–1971

Jacob S. Lasdon, philanthropist and patron of the arts, was born in Russia and came to the United States as a child. An accomplished pianist, he achieved professional status after many years of study. He was a founder of the American Symphony Orchestra and patron of the New York Philharmonic Society and the Metropolitan Opera. He assisted and encouraged many young musical artists.

He was an officer and director of the Nepera Chemical Company, which later became a subsidiary of Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company. Mr. Lasdon was a founder and treasurer of the Lasdon Foundation, established by his family in 1946. Its philanthropies include medical research in American universities and hospitals as well as the arts and education. The Lasdon Clinic of Physical Medicine at the New York Hospital–Cornell Medical Center, the Lasdon Colonnade at Lincoln Center, and the Jacob S. Lasdon Desk at the Bobst Library, New York University, were all established through support from the foundation.

Mr. Lasdon was a generous patron of the Jewish Theological Seminary and in 1969 received its Louis Marshall Award. In addition he was a founder of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine.

Mr. Lasdon's commitment to medical education was continued with a gift that his four brothers—William S., Stanley S., Philip S., and Milton S.—made through his estate. The gift built and maintains a student residence building, the Jacob S. Lasdon House, for the New York Hospital–Cornell Medical Center.

J. Preston Levis

1901–1973

A University trustee for eleven years, J. Preston Levis served Cornell as one of the first members of the University Council, an organization of active volunteers, and in 1971 was among the initial recipients of the Silver Medal of the College of Engineering.

Because of his experience as a trustee and his personal knowledge of the needs of the University, he decided in 1955 to begin a fund that would eventually endow a professorship. The J. Preston Levis Professorship in Engineering became a reality in 1963 through a combination of his accumulated gifts and a Ford Foundation grant.

Known on campus for his “commonsense approach to complicated problems,” Mr. Levis devoted a great deal of his time and effort as a trustee to fund raising, setting an example for other members of the corporate community by serving as chairman of the Corporate Gifts Committee during most of his tenure.

J. Preston Levis spent his entire career in the glass industry. After graduating from Cornell with a degree in mechanical engineering, he joined Illinois Glass Company, a firm his grandfather had helped found. He became president and chairman of the board of the successor firm, Owens-Illinois.

Mr. Levis was active in civic and business affairs in Toledo, Ohio, where he served as trustee of both the University of Toledo and the Medical College of Ohio. He was a member of the United States Council of the International Chamber of Commerce and a director of the National Association of Manufacturers.

William Lester Lewis

1895–1973

William L. Lewis of Binghamton, New York, entered Cornell's Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering and Mechanic Arts in 1915. With little money but much determination he worked his way through college and was elected to two honor societies, Tau Beta Pi and Atmos. Because his studies were interrupted by service in the United States Navy during World War I, he did not receive a degree in mechanical engineering until 1922.

During his thirty-three years at the International Business Machines Corporation, he advanced from his first job as a bench worker to the position of vice president in charge of purchasing. He was a highly respected leader in business and community affairs, a director of the First National Bank of Binghamton and the Associated Industries of New York State, a trustee of his church, and a member of the Binghamton YMCA Industrial Committee and the Advisory Committee of the New York State Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences.

After he retired from IBM in 1956, Mr. Lewis turned his energies to Cornell affairs. He was especially active in the Leadership Gifts Program, in which he was both a national and an area chairman. A leader of his local Cornell Club, he was also on the University Council for ten years, serving one year on its administrative board.

The William L. Lewis Professorship in the College of Engineering, established in accord with the terms of his will, is but one example of his commitment to continued excellence at Cornell. Mr. Lewis never forgot the difficulties of needy students, and to help them he also included in his will a provision for endowment of the William L. Lewis Scholarship for engineering students.

Grace H. Lineberry

d. 1970

The successful treatment of her brother at the New York Hospital–Cornell Medical Center inspired Grace H. Lineberry to name the Cornell University Medical College as a beneficiary of her will.

She bequeathed a generous portion of her estate to be used for the study of arteriosclerosis, the condition that afflicted her brother before his death.

Mrs. Lineberry directed that her gift be used to fund research in optional methods of clinical care of patients with all types of arteriosclerotic disease, but particularly those affecting the brain.

Frances Lehman Loeb

Frances L. Loeb, an alumna of Vassar College, is active in agencies and organizations in New York and the Northeast that support the United Nations, education, youth, political and civic affairs, social service, and the arts.

In 1979 Governor Hugh Carey appointed her to the Cornell University Board of Trustees. She has served on the board's Committee on Land Grant and Statutory College Affairs and its Development Advisory Committee. She is a member of the Advisory Committee for Cornell's Center for the Performing Arts.

A member of the United Nations Development Corporation and of the United Nations Association board of directors, Mrs. Loeb served as the New York City Commissioner for the United Nations and for the Consular Corps from 1966 to 1978. In 1979 Mrs. Loeb was honorary commissioner of the National Commission on the International Year of the Child.

She is a trustee-at-large of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, a life member of the board of trustees of the Collegiate School for Boys in New York City, and a member of the New York State Council on International Business.

In 1972 Mrs. Loeb was named Woman of Conscience by the National Council of Women of the United States. The previous year she had received an honorary degree from New York University, the Bicentennial Medal of the King of Sweden, and the Leadership Award of the Girl Scout Council of Greater New York. The United States Department of State awarded her the Tribute of Appreciation in 1974, and that same year she received the LaGuardia Award from the New School for Social Research. She holds a medal of recognition from the Consul General of France.

With her husband, John L. Loeb, who is honorary chairman of Shearson/American Express, she is a founder of the Frances and John L. Loeb Foundation and serves as its vice president.

Mrs. Loeb has made generous commitments to the Cornell University Medical College in New York City and to the colleges in Ithaca.

James M. McDonald

1881–1956

James M. McDonald was a retailing executive who developed a herd of Guernsey cattle on an upstate New York farm into one of the most outstanding herds in the country.

It was in this role as a Cortland County “gentleman farmer” that Mr. McDonald became a benefactor of Cornell University. Through personal and professional association with W. I. Myers, former dean of the College of Agriculture, Mr. McDonald learned of the college’s work with the dairymen in the state and nation. To recognize the college’s contributions to the dairy industry, he provided in his will for the transfer of his prize Guernsey cattle, his farmlands, and his farm equipment to Cornell. After his death in 1956 the University operated the farm until 1967, when it was sold. As Mr. McDonald had stipulated, proceeds went to a fund to support the development of the McDonald herd and research in cattle breeding. Cattle from the farm, known as the McDonald Memorial Guernsey Herd, later became the basis of Cornell’s dairy facility at Harford.

Mr. McDonald was an executive with the J. C. Penney Company before he established the McDonald Company, a department store chain with some ninety-eight branches in seven Midwestern states. A native of Missouri, he visited upstate New York on a business trip and liked the area so much that he returned in 1937 to make his home in Cortland. Maintaining a herd of five hundred cattle on a 1,700-acre farm in Cortland County, Mr. McDonald won national and New York State Fair awards for his animals year after year for nearly twenty years.

Cornell University honored Mr. McDonald in 1979 by dedicating a plaque in his memory in the Animal Science Teaching and Research Center.

Duncan Tracy McEwan

Marion Friess McEwan

1910–1974



Although both were natives of New York State, Duncan McEwan and his wife, Marion, in 1935 made their permanent home in Orlando, Florida.

Before her death in 1974 Mrs. McEwan was prominent in Orlando civic affairs for many years. She was active in the Winter Park–Orlando League of Women Voters, served on the Orlando Municipal Planning Board, and was a charter member of the Orange Memorial Hospital Women's Auxiliary. A graduate of Packer Institute and Adelphi University, she completed a graduate degree at Cornell University in 1931.

Dr. McEwan '25, now retired, is the former chief of surgical services at Orange Memorial Hospital, past president of the Florida Medical Association, and past president of the Florida chapter of the American College of Surgeons.

He has been a member of the Cornell University Council, an organization of prominent Cornellians, since 1976. He has also served on the National Estate Affairs Committee and was president of the Cornell Club of Central Florida for several terms. As a student he was a member of Lambda Chi Alpha and the varsity track squad.

Dr. and Mrs. McEwan have been generous in their support of Cornell University and the Cornell University Medical College. Dr. McEwan has established trust funds for the eventual benefit of the University.

Harrison D. McFaddin

1874–1965

Maude H. B. McFaddin

d. 1964



As a past president and representative-at-large of the Cornellian Council, forerunner of the Cornell Fund, Harrison D. McFaddin, Class of 1894, demonstrated his deep commitment to the University in 1928 with a gift of a men's dormitory. It completed the group around the War Memorial on the University's West Campus that had been proposed by Cornellians early in the century. With Mr. McFaddin's encouragement and support, the residences were completely funded by alumni and friends.

The gift of Mr. McFaddin and his wife, Maude Hastings Bruce McFaddin, created a memorial to his parents, Harrison G. and Martha Dawson McFaddin. In 1945 he wrote that he "was especially pleased . . . to assist Cornell in the creation of dormitory facilities which have always seemed . . . most essential for the realization of a very important detail of college training."

Known for his "warm affection" for Cornell, Mr. McFaddin played a prominent part in the Semi-centennial Endowment Campaign, obtaining many gifts as well as giving generously himself. In making his bequest to Cornell, he suggested that while the gift could be used for engineering scholarships, the trustees should use their discretion to apply the funds to the University's greatest needs.

After graduating from Cornell, Mr. McFaddin joined his father's business of manufacturing and importing electric light fixtures and appliances. He eventually became president of H. G. McFaddin and Company in New York City, manufacturer of nationally known appliances and electrical equipment.

John McGraw

1815–1877

John McGraw, one of the ten original trustees of Cornell University, was also one of its earliest benefactors.

Born in nearby Dryden, New York, Mr. McGraw clerked in a store there, married his employer's daughter, and began dealing in timber from the newly cleared countryside. In partnership with Henry W. Sage, another of Cornell's founding trustees, he bought and lumbered large tracts of land in New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

His only daughter, Jennie, who eventually married one of the original Cornell faculty members, Professor D. Willard Fiske, presented the University with a chime of bells. Mr. McGraw offered a building—complete with a tower for the bells—to house the library and museum. McGraw Hall was completed in 1871.

Mr. Sage remembered Mr. McGraw as dealing “with principles and ideas, boldly grasping the outlines of important projects which commanded his attention, and he followed up with all the force of his character any enterprise once entered upon, when his judgment was once convinced of its soundness and utility. His clear, practical head was always a power in the management of the interests of the University. He was upright, prompt, true, sensitive to the nicest shade of honor. His active, practical life was a living exponent of that within, which abounded with faith, hope, courage, fidelity—the qualities which make up and stamp the noble man.”

John McMullen

1848–1921

The munificence of John McMullen is unique in the history of Cornell's College of Engineering. A man who had never attended a class at Cornell, or, for that matter, at any other college or university, Mr. McMullen made Cornell the chief beneficiary of his sizable estate.

This gift, now the McMullen Scholarship Endowment, has assisted engineering students since 1925. The roster of engineering alumni who have held McMullen Scholarships reads like an international who's who of business, industry, government, and education.

Trained in carpentry as a youth, Mr. McMullen moved from the Northeast to San Francisco, where he founded the San Francisco Bridge Company in partnership with Hermann Krusi, Class of 1882. At the turn of the century this firm joined several other companies that also specialized in dredging to form the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Dredging Company.

Mr. McMullen was well acquainted with other Cornellians: David Starr Jordan, Class of 1871, first president of Stanford University, and Justin duPratt White, Class of 1890, founding partner of White and Case, legal counsel for Mr. McMullen's firm. It was to Mr. White that Mr. McMullen wrote, "I would be proud to have this business, with which I have struggled for substantially thirty-five years, go on in a blaze of glory, and Cornell get all the benefit of it."

More than a half-century later, the significance of Mr. McMullen's gift is perhaps greater than he ever imagined it could be. Through prudent investment the value of the McMullen endowment has grown to a sum whose income provides about two-thirds of all scholarship money awarded by Cornell to its engineering undergraduates.

Martin McVoy, Jr.

1869–1949



man of letters and a sportsman, Martin McVoy, Jr., Class of 1892, founded two companies in his lifetime and served as the first president of a third.

Mr. McVoy helped establish the Locke Steel Belt Company, a chain factory in Bridgeport, Connecticut. Next he founded the Industrial Underwriters, an insurance, bond, and real estate company. He also served as first president of V. and O. Press Company, a machinery manufacturer in Brooklyn.

As a dollar-a-day man in the demobilization program after World War I, Mr. McVoy was attached to the Annexation Commission in Hawaii, taking part in the successful effort to bring those islands under the protection of the United States. He regularly commuted between Honolulu and Berlin for many years in connection with his various businesses.

Mr. McVoy had a wry sense of humor, once describing himself in answer to an alumni questionnaire as “chief slave and president” of the chain factory.

As an undergraduate he belonged to Alpha Delta Phi, and he continued to serve the chapter in later years. Immediately after graduation he acted as chairman of the fraternity’s building committee, and he later demonstrated his loyalty by establishing the McVoy Alpha Delta Phi Scholarships at Cornell.

His other gifts to the University include the Martin McVoy Jr. Graduate Fellowships and the Martin McVoy Jr. Fund, established to offer prizes for creative writing.

John Mariani, Jr.

Harry F. Mariani

John Mariani, Jr., '54 is the chairman of the board of Villa Banfi, USA, a leading wine importer and vintner, and his brother, Harry, is its president. This family firm was founded by their father, John Mariani, Sr., who was born in Connecticut but was schooled in Milan and at the Vatican, under the supervision of an aunt, Teodolinda Banfi, head of the household staff for Pope Pius XI. It was John Sr. who established Villa Banfi's reputation as a classic wine house by introducing Americans to Italian wines, many of which regularly grace the tables at University functions today.

In 1956 the Mariani brothers joined their father in the company's leadership, and eight years later they were elected to their present positions.

Villa Banfi has been generous both in the United States and in Europe. Shortly after Italy's 1980 earthquake it helped to underwrite a major housing project in Potenza, where thousands had been left homeless. In the same year a Villa Banfi grant endowed fourteen scholarships and fellowships for deserving students in Cornell's School of Hotel Administration. These awards allow American and European men and women to develop their food operations careers. Earlier Villa Banfi established a chair of wine education in the hotel school to promote teaching and research in wine and food management and in technologies that will, in the words of John Mariani, Jr., "produce wines that are pure and natural, unblemished by chemical preservatives."

John Mariani, a graduate of the College of Arts and Sciences, is a member of the Cornell University Council.

Harry Mariani, a Colgate alumnus, actively supports Cornell's School of Hotel Administration and often visits the Ithaca campus.

Henry Allen Mark

Isobel Arnold Mark

Henry Allen Mark, J.D. '35, once wrote President Frank Rhodes that the modern Cornell Law School has "a degree of sophistication unknown to the curriculum of my own day."

Mr. Mark's long career in law and public service perhaps seasons his impression of the new trends in legal education. He was associated with several New York City law firms, retiring in 1974 as a senior partner of Cadwalader, Wickersham, and Taft. He also served as mayor and trustee of the village of Garden City, New York, and as a member of the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association of Nassau County. He is now chairman of the Planning Commission of Washington, Connecticut.

The stature of Cornell's Law School today is a result, in part, of Mr. Mark's consistent counsel and financial support. He has served as president of the Cornell Law Association and as a member of the Law School Advisory Council.

In 1959 Mr. Mark and his wife, Isobel Arnold Mark, initiated an annual full-tuition scholarship program for deserving students in the Law School to honor his father, Henry A. Mark. The program continued until 1978. Candidates for the Henry A. Mark Scholarship were required to be students of "outstanding character, personality, and intellectual achievement."

In 1978 Mr. Mark announced plans to establish a named professorship at the Law School. As an active member of the Law School Alumni Fund's Major Gifts Committee, he has helped encourage other law alumni to increase their support for their school.

M. Montgomery Maze

1892–1954

Katherine S. Maze

d. 1970

Montgomery Maze '13 studied civil engineering at Cornell and Columbia universities but made banking his career.

After attending a graduate course at the American Institute of Banking at Rutgers University, Mr. Maze became affiliated with the First National Bank and Trust Company, Pearl River, New York, and served as its president from 1934 to 1944. During World War II he was the vice chairman of the War Finance Committee of New York.

As a Cornell undergraduate he was a member of Phi Gamma Delta and Masque and participated in swimming, water polo, and tennis. From 1917 to 1921 Mr. Maze served as a lieutenant in the air branch of the navy and taught recruits at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He was the owner and developer of the Blue Hills Golf Club at Pearl River and converted the Maze family home into the clubhouse.

Through his will Mr. Maze established two trust funds to be used to support medical research at the Cornell University Medical College in New York City. Mrs. Maze also supported medical research at the college through her bequest.

William Gerhard Mennen

1884–1968

Best known for his pioneering work in the development of men's shaving preparations and toiletries, William G. Mennen '08, chairman of the board of the Mennen Company, was a strong individualist in both his business and his personal affairs.

Mr. Mennen took a major position in the family company when he joined it in 1908. When his mother died in 1916, he became its president. He took a company that primarily produced baby powder and quickly added such innovative products as lather shaving cream in tubes and after-shave lotions, the forerunners of modern men's toiletries.

Even though his products were some of the most well known on the market, Mr. Mennen believed in advertising. "The human being's memory is very short," he once explained. "Not being exposed to advertising for a product, he forgets it or thinks it old-fashioned and turns to something else."

In 1932 Mr. Mennen and his sister, Elma Mennen Williams, gave a dormitory—Mennen Hall—to Cornell in honor of their father. However, Mr. Mennen's true interest was centered in the rare-book collection of the University Libraries. In 1953 he wrote, "I must admit I am having so much pleasure in giving my library to the University I really can't bring myself to feel it is . . . a charitable procedure." Among his gifts to the library were his collections of Shakespeare folios, Dickensiana, material by and about James Joyce, and the personal papers of the British author Wyndham Lewis.

Robert Warren Miller

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Robert W. Miller '55 is a cofounder and partner of the privately owned DFS Group, based in Hong Kong. Started in 1960 as a liquor and cigarette distribution service for American GIs, the DFS Group now owns duty-free shops in airports in Guam, Anchorage, Oakland, Saipan, San Francisco, and Hong Kong, and it has opened tourist shops near airports that serve such cities as Hong Kong and Singapore. Mr. Miller is also chairman of Search Asia Limited, a Hong Kong finance company, and is involved in other retail operations in Hawaii and a number of real estate ventures in the Pacific region.

As an undergraduate in hotel administration Mr. Miller was active in Ye Hosts and served as treasurer of the Cornell Hotel Association. He was a member of Phi Kappa Psi and a manager for varsity football. A member of the Cornell University Council since 1978, Mr. Miller has also been involved in another alumni organization, the Cornell Society of Hotelmen.

In 1979 Mr. Miller established the Robert W. Miller Family Endowment Fund for Chinese-Japanese studies, the first major endowment designated for Cornell's China-Japan Program. He has also supported scholarships in the School of Hotel Administration and, in 1981, made a substantial commitment to the University's Center for the Performing Arts.

Coleman Bassett Moore

1902–1978

An international businessman who was in the forefront of planning and conservation before these interests were fashionable, Coleman “C.B.” Moore earned national recognition as a leader in the science of instrumentation.

Mr. Moore’s early career as a mechanical development engineer spanned such industries as automotive, locomotive, and power plant engineering. After earning the degree of Mechanical Engineer in 1924 from Cornell, he began his career with the Brown Instrument Company, where he designed and developed electrical and pneumatic instruments. In 1940 he founded Moore Products Company, a major manufacturer of pneumatic and electronic industrial instruments and systems for process control whose products are marketed throughout the world. Mr. Moore served as president until 1972 and was active in the company’s management until 1978. His sons, James O. ’62, William B. ’64, and Thomas C., a Virginia Polytechnic Institute graduate, remain active in the company.

The Instrument Society of America named Mr. Moore—one of its charter members—a fellow in 1960 and an honorary member in 1975. Honorary membership, the highest honor bestowed by the society, is reserved for individuals whose contribution to the advancement of the art and science of instrumentation deserves special recognition.

Mr. Moore was interested in hunting and fishing. He also enjoyed photographing and identifying edible mushrooms. His collection of mushroom photographs is in the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology.

Income from a twenty-year trust established by Mr. Moore supports many areas of the University.

Pierson M. Neave

1880–1967

P ierson M. Neave '02, a mechanical engineer well known in the communications industry, had the proud distinction of being the first white child born on the Indian reservation at Fort Berthold, North Dakota, where his father was a doctor. He received the Indian name of White Eagle.

After being educated at the Franklin School in Cincinnati, he came to Cornell, where his classmates conferred on him the name of Light Horse. The name, according to the 1902 yearbook, "bespeaks his general, all-around easy-going disposition. He has stepped among the Four Hundred of Ithaca."

After graduation from Cornell, Mr. Neave joined the manufacturing department of Western Electric Company in New York City. He was promoted to positions in engineering inspection, design, and public relations work before leaving to become secretary of the New York Electrical Society. The society was founded in 1880, the same year Mr. Neave was born, "to interpret to its members and to the public by demonstration lectures, the advances in various fields of science and engineering."

A sixty-year member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Mr. Neave never lost interest in his chosen profession or in Cornell. He established the Pierson Neave Engineering Fund and generously supported alumni annual giving and engineering development. He was active in the Cornell Club of New York and the Cornell Society of Engineers.

Mr. Neave's daughter, Helen, is a 1937 graduate of Cornell University Medical College.

Floyd R. Newman

A propensity for adventure is well documented in the life of F. R. "Flood" Newman '12. As an undergraduate he was among five students who skated the length of Cayuga Lake (a distance of some forty miles) in the frigid February of 1912. That same year, after receiving a degree in chemistry, he responded to an offer from the Standard Oil Company of New York to train for service with the company in the Far East. Mr. Newman graduated with distinction from the training course and was assigned the most attractive post available to graduates of the training program—assistant manager of Standard's lubricating oil department in Shanghai, China.

During World War I, serving as an officer in the Quartermaster Corps, he directed the supply of gasoline and oil for the First United States Army and, subsequently, for the Army of Occupation. In 1925 he cofounded the Allied Oil Company, where he served as secretary, treasurer, and general manager for twenty-three years, until its merger with the Ashland Oil & Refining Company in 1948. Before the merger Mr. Newman was considered in trade circles to be the foremost expert in the country in industrial fuel oil marketing.

Mr. Newman's gifts to the University include the Floyd Newman Laboratory of Nuclear Studies, Helen Newman Hall for Women's Physical Education, two endowed directorships, and four endowed professorships. He has also generously supported geological sciences, athletics, and the Cornell Plantations, where the F. R. Newman Arboretum is named in his honor. A leader in his class activities, he played a major role in establishing the Class of 1912 Professorship in the College of Engineering.

Mr. Newman served on the University Board of Trustees from 1951 to 1958 and has been a member of the Cornell University Council, an organization of dedicated alumni. In 1966 he was named a presidential councillor, the University's highest honor.

Mr. Newman's son, John '43, and grandson, William '70, M.D. '77, are also Cornellians.

Helen Anderson Newman

H

elen A. Newman shares with her husband, F. R. Newman '12, a strong commitment to and enthusiasm for Cornell University.

Mrs. Newman has also paid tribute to her husband's close association with Cornell by establishing the Floyd R. Newman Professorship. This chair has been designated for the Department of Nuclear Studies, an academic area that Mr. Newman has supported for many years. The first holder of this chair is Boyce D. McDaniel.

Among Mr. Newman's many gifts to the University, he honored his wife by providing funds to build Helen Newman Hall, a multipurpose women's sports center, dedicated in 1963, that is now the home for some eighteen athletic programs. Mrs. Newman maintains a keen interest in women's athletics at Cornell and continues to promote its excellence.

In the lobby of Helen Newman Hall, Mrs. Newman has displayed and preserved an outstanding example of Japanese art and culture. The traditional Japanese wedding cloak was a gift to the Newmans from the father-in-law of a Cornell alumnus. Exhibited on campus, the robe aptly represents the Newmans' international friendships and Cornell's ties to its alumni in the Far East.

Stavros Spyros Niarchos

Stavros Niarchos, owner of the largest private tanker fleet in the world, was introduced to shipping while employed by the Coumandaros Flour Mills, a family firm he joined in 1931 after graduation from the University of Athens (Greece) Law School. He established his own firm in 1939, and by 1941 he had acquired fourteen vessels, which he placed at the disposal of the Allies for the war effort. He joined the Greek Navy as an ensign, and by the end of the war he had risen to the rank of lieutenant commander, junior grade, and was appointed assistant naval attaché in Washington, D.C.

He returned to shipping in 1945 and set about rebuilding his company and the economy of his native Greece. He was the first to register a vessel under the Greek flag and the first to invest foreign-earned capital in the development of a major industrial complex.

An avid collector of art, Mr. Niarchos's personal collection of paintings is one of the few remaining major private collections in the world. His taste runs from El Greco to the French impressionists to modern masters.

In 1979 he presented the Cornell University Medical College with what is believed to be the largest gift ever made to an American medical college by a citizen of another country. He intended his support to repay the medical center for open-heart surgery performed on more than a hundred Greek children flown from Athens for operations unavailable abroad. His gift endowed the Stavros S. Niarchos Chair in Pediatric Cardiology and the Division of International Medicine and provided financing for the renovation of the Anatomy Building, now renamed the Stavros S. Niarchos Medical Research Building.

A. Robert Noll

1906–1968

Marie Underhill Noll

In 1968, when she and her husband established the Marie Underhill Noll Professorship of American History at Cornell, Marie Underhill Noll '26 said, "My life was so full, my profession so satisfying, exciting at times, I wanted to be sure that those who follow would have the opportunity to find out that the world has so much to offer if only one has something to give and the will to share." Mrs. Noll had majored in history as an undergraduate and was a high school teacher of American history.

Mrs. Noll gave the A. Robert Noll Distinguished Professorship of Law to the Cornell Law School in 1978. Honoring her husband's career, the chair is for a visiting or permanent scholar who specializes in international or patent law. Mr. Noll studied law in New York after receiving an undergraduate degree in electrical engineering from Pennsylvania State University and joined the International Business Machines Corporation in 1933. He was named director of patents at IBM in 1947 and was responsible for establishing company patent offices in a number of foreign countries.

Mrs. Noll has been a leader in Cornell affairs for many years. She chaired the thirty-fifth reunion campaign for her class and established a challenge fund in 1981 for its fifty-fifth reunion. A former vice chairwoman of the University Council, she became a member emerita in 1977. She has served as vice chairwoman and is a member of the College of Arts and Sciences Advisory Council. She has also been a volunteer with the National Secondary Schools Committee. She currently serves as a member of the board of advisers to the Society for the Humanities.

In 1978 Mrs. Noll received the University's highest honor when she was named a presidential councillor.

Jansen Noyes

1884–1974

Agnes Blancke Noyes

1883–1972

While an undergraduate at Cornell, Jansen Noyes '10 teamed with another Cornellian, Stanton Griffis '10, on the *Cornell Daily Sun* and formed a friendship that was to endure through their adult lives and professional careers. With Mr. Noyes as business manager and Mr. Griffis as editor-in-chief, the *Sun* became the first eight-page college paper in the country to receive Associated Press and other news agency dispatches.

In 1915 Mr. Noyes established the investment firm of Hemphill, Noyes and Company on Wall Street. Mr. Griffis returned from the West to join him in the young investment house.

Mr. Noyes found time in his demanding career to devote to the improvement of education. A charter member of the University Council and a presidential councillor at Cornell, he also worked closely with Lawrenceville School and Vassar College.

Two buildings on the Cornell campus bear his family name. With his brother, Nicholas Noyes '06, he provided funds to construct Noyes Lodge on Beebe Lake, and with his wife he gave the Agnes and Jansen Noyes Center near the West Campus housing units.

Mrs. Noyes shared her husband's interest in the University and his concern for the well-being of Cornell students, having had a brother and two sons who attended the University. She was an artist who painted watercolors of flowers from all over the world. She was also an associate director of the Deafness Research Center and a working patron of the Montclair Art Museum and Mountainside Hospital of Montclair, New Jersey.

Jansen Noyes, Jr.

As a loyal member of the Class of 1939, the University's eleventh chairman of the board of trustees, and the chairman of two of Cornell's most successful capital campaigns, Jansen Noyes, Jr., has served the University well and in many ways.

He has been a trustee since 1961 and has been a member of all the board's major committees. Mr. Noyes helped organize the Cornell University Council, an association of active alumni volunteers, and was a member of its administrative board.

His grandfather, Frederick Noyes, Class of 1876; his father, Jansen Noyes, Sr., '10; his uncle, Nicholas Noyes '06; his brother, Blancke Noyes '44; and his son, Jansen Noyes III '69, are all Cornellians.

Mr. Noyes is recognized nationally and internationally as a leader in volunteer services for the visually handicapped. He is chairman of both the American Foundation for the Blind and Helen Keller International. He has helped improve professional services for the blind by initiating a national system of voluntary accreditation of institutions and agencies serving the visually handicapped. In 1967 the American Association of Workers for the Blind awarded him the Ambrose J. Shotwell Award for outstanding service on behalf of blind persons.

Mr. Noyes has consistently and generously supported the University with gifts, most of which have been unrestricted.

An investment banker, Mr. Noyes was chief executive officer of Hornblower and Weeks Hemphill Noyes and for many years chairman of its board. He is now president of Noyes Partners Incorporated of New York City. He and his wife, Dorothy O'Day Noyes, reside in Connecticut.

Nicholas Hartman Noyes

1883–1977



Although Nicholas H. Noyes '06 was an influential and effective trustee and a generous donor, he preferred to remain outside the spotlight and in his lifetime requested anonymity for most of his gifts to Cornell University.

He was an active undergraduate who served as business manager of the *Cornell Daily Sun* and belonged to many honor societies as well as the fraternity Psi Upsilon, which was founded at Cornell by his father, Frederick Noyes, Class of 1876.

Mr. Noyes worked briefly for a publishing company before joining Eli Lilly and Company in 1910. He became assistant treasurer and a director of the company in 1913 and vice president and treasurer in 1937. Upon his retirement in 1948 he was elected chairman of the Lilly Finance Committee. He served the company in that position until his death in 1977.

His generosity enriched many areas of the University and the Cornell University Medical College. He endowed five professorships in the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration and the Joseph C. Hinsey Professorship of Anatomy at the Medical College. He helped endow the Irving Porter Church Professorship of Engineering and the John L. Senior Professorship of American Institutions and provided endowment for the Andrew D. White Professors-at-Large Program and for intercollegiate athletics. With his brother, Jansen Noyes, Sr., '10, he provided the funds to build Noyes Lodge on Beebe Lake. He also gave the University Libraries two outstanding collections: the Noyes Collection of Historical Americans, which includes first editions by Booth Tarkington and many manuscripts by Abraham Lincoln, and, with Spencer Olin '21, the Lavoisier Collection of rare books and documents.

One of his most dramatic gifts was a million-dollar challenge to increase annual alumni giving after a period of campus unrest in 1969.

C. P. Oberndorf

1882–1954

Clarence P. Oberndorf '04, M.D. '06, was a pioneer in American psychiatry and psychoanalysis. He was appointed an instructor in neurology at the Cornell University Medical College and later became chief of the neurology clinic there. His experience in neurology led to his interest in, and investigation of, the emerging disciplines of psychiatry and psychoanalysis. After postgraduate studies abroad Dr. Oberndorf joined the staff of Manhattan State Hospital on Wards Island, where he participated in some of the earliest applications of Sigmund Freud's theories concerning the investigation of psychosis.

A founder of the New York Psychoanalytic Society, Dr. Oberndorf was associate psychiatrist at Mount Sinai Hospital from 1913 to 1939. He developed that institution's psychiatric service into one of the first psychiatric clinics connected with an American general hospital and introduced occupational therapy for emotionally disturbed ambulatory patients.

In 1925 Dr. Oberndorf organized a psychiatric service at what is now the Pleasantville Cottage School of the New York Jewish Child Care Association, one of the first institutions to use residential psychiatric treatment for disturbed children.

His gift to Cornell established the Clarence Paul Oberndorf Psychiatric Endowment, to be used for psychiatric help for students who could not otherwise afford such treatment.

Jerome K. Ohrbach

Summarizing his business philosophy, Jerome K. Ohrbach '29 once told a newspaper interviewer: "I feel I have the ability to recognize talent and situations. And I stick with them through the ups and downs. I don't run when the going gets rough."

Mr. Ohrbach is former president of Ohrbach's, a retail firm founded by his father. He was instrumental in the formation of both the Dreyfus Corporation and the investment firm of Weiss, Peck & Greer as well as many other entrepreneurial ventures.

He is also well known within the Cornell community for his unique and thoughtful gifts to the University. Through his generosity the interior of Cornell's first permanent building, Morrill Hall, was completely reconstructed. The renovation project provided contemporary facilities for language instruction yet preserved the historic features that make the building a national landmark.

As a charter member of the advisory council of the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art, Mr. Ohrbach added two important Thomas Hart Benton paintings to the museum's permanent collection. He also presented Olin Library with a group of rare American first editions, including *Leaves of Grass*, *Moby Dick*, and *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

Mr. Ohrbach served for many years on the University Council and was a member of the advisory council of the College of Arts and Sciences. In 1977 he was named a presidential councillor, the University's highest honor.

Franklin Walter Olin

1860–1951

Franklin W. Olin lived a full and diverse life—one that was as uniquely American as the game of baseball that he loved and played expertly in his youth.

Virtually self-educated before enrolling at Cornell in 1881, Mr. Olin earned a degree in civil engineering in 1886. To meet college expenses he taught school, repaired agricultural machinery, and played professional baseball. As captain of the University's baseball team, his talents as a batter are legendary in the annals of Cornell sports.

Mr. Olin's career in industry began in New England, where he designed knitting machinery for textile mills. Later he designed and built black blasting powder plants for groups entering the explosives industry. This led to the founding of his own black powder plant at East Alton, Illinois, in 1892. In the following years the company ventured into the sporting ammunition industry, acquired Winchester Arms, entered the high-explosives industry, and opened a nonferrous metal rolling mill plant. This corporate activity culminated in the formation of Olin Industries, a consolidation of nine separate companies.

Mr. Olin served on the Cornell Board of Trustees for nearly thirty years. His three sons, Franklin W., Jr., '12, John M. '13, and Spencer T. '21, all were graduated from Cornell University.

In the early 1940s he provided the funds to build Olin Hall of Chemical Engineering, the first of the buildings on what is now the Joseph N. Pew Jr. Engineering Quadrangle. Mr. Olin specifically designated the building as a memorial to his son, Franklin, who died in 1921, and indicated that the gift also expressed his personal appreciation for all that Cornell had done to help him and other members of his family become successful in their careers.

John Merrill Olin

John M. Olin's commitment to help build the graduate research library, named in his honor, exemplifies his long-standing support for the University and aptly symbolizes the important ways in which he has enriched so many areas at Cornell.

Largely as a result of Mr. Olin's efforts and financial support, in 1974 Cornell was able to establish the Center for Study of the American Political Economy, an interdisciplinary teaching and research program that focuses on the private enterprise system.

As a sportsman and breeder of Labrador retrievers, Mr. Olin expressed his personal commitment to canine health by establishing the John M. Olin Professorship in the Cornell Research Laboratory for the Diseases of Dogs. He continues to support research in the laboratory and its affiliated James A. Baker Institute for Animal Health, and he is a member of the advisory council of the Baker Institute.

After graduation from Cornell in 1913, he worked as a chemical engineer in the several corporations founded by his father, whose business ventures began with a black blasting and gun powder plant in East Alton, Illinois.

Mr. Olin advanced in both responsibility and position. In 1944 he became president of Olin Industries when the nine separate corporations that had been formed and developed by the Olin family were merged into a single corporate entity.

In 1954 Mathieson Chemical Corporation joined with Olin Industries to form Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation; later the name was changed to Olin Corporation.

In 1963 he became honorary chairman and director of the board of Olin Corporation, positions he still holds.

Now a trustee emeritus, Mr. Olin served on the Cornell Board of Trustees for twelve years and was elected to the University's highest honor, presidential councillor, in 1966.

His father, Franklin W., Class of 1886, and two brothers, Franklin, Jr., '12 and Spencer T. '21, were also graduated from Cornell.

Spencer Truman Olin

Spencer T. Olin '21 has played a prominent role in the development of Cornell's College of Engineering since World War II.

In 1971 Mr. Olin was among the first recipients of the college's engineering awards to alumni who have demonstrated professional excellence and leadership.

He endowed the Spencer T. Olin Professorship in Engineering and built and equipped Hollister Hall, one of the finest engineering complexes in the world. It was dedicated in 1959 in honor of Dean Solomon Cady Hollister, who retired that year, and in memory of Mr. Olin's father, Franklin W. Olin, Class of 1886, a donor of the Olin Hall of Chemical Engineering.

In addition he provided the Spencer T. Olin Chemistry Laboratory in 1967. Through gifts from the Spencer T. and Ann W. Olin Foundation he has helped Cornell maintain its leadership in chemical research.

Mr. Olin's late wife was honored when an anonymous donor established the Ann Whitney Olin Professorship in Accounting in the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration in 1977.

After receiving a mechanical engineering degree from Cornell, Mr. Olin joined Western Cartridge Company, a firm his father founded near Alton, Illinois. The company expanded and eventually was consolidated into the present-day Olin Corporation. With the firm for some fifty years, Mr. Olin served as vice president of Olin Industries and, until his retirement in 1972, served as a director and member of the executive committee of Olin Corporation.

Mr. Olin was a member of the Cornell University Board of Trustees from 1957 to 1972 and is a presidential councillor, the University's highest honor.

In addition to his father, Mr. Olin's two brothers, Franklin W., Jr., '12 and John M. '13, were also graduated from Cornell.

Nathaniel Alexander Owings

Margaret Wentworth Owings

Nathaniel A. Owings '27 is an internationally known architect and a founder of one of the world's most prestigious architectural engineering firms. Margaret W. Owings is an artist and prominent environmentalist who is deeply involved in the protection of wildlife along the California coast, its wilderness regions, and its offshore marine life.

Describing his student days in his autobiography, *The Spaces in Between: An Architect's Journey*, Mr. Owings makes everything, even waiting on athletic training tables, sound like an adventure.

Mr. Owings's firm, Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill, has won more top awards for quality of design from the American Institute of Architects than any other competitor. His firm designed the Air Force Academy, Lever House, and the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York City and the John Hancock Center in Chicago. Floyd Newman Laboratory of Nuclear Studies and Uris Hall on the Cornell campus are also his firm's design.

One of his major professional interests has been the revitalization of Pennsylvania Avenue between the White House and the Capitol in Washington, D.C., a project that combines his great interest in historic preservation and large-scale urban design.

In 1977 Mr. Owings helped organize the first reunion and retrospective of the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning at Cornell University. Mr. and Mrs. Owings then initiated a campaign for the first chair in architecture endowed by alumni gifts. With their own generous gift as an inspiration to others, they quickly realized their goal. To recognize this outstanding effort, the board of trustees established the Nathaniel and Margaret Owings Distinguished Alumni Chair in the college in May 1979.

James Parmalee

1855–1931

James Parmalee, Class of 1876, a Cleveland, Ohio, businessman who later became active in Washington, D.C., civic affairs, supported the purchase of numerous pieces of important equipment for engineering and physics at Cornell.

An unrestricted gift from Mr. Parmalee was used to purchase a cyclotron, an electronics laboratory in the physics department, a power network calculator in the School of Electrical Engineering, and equipment for Olin Hall and the School of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering.

As a student Mr. Parmalee was editor of the *Cornellian* and a member of Alpha Delta Phi. After graduation he studied law with a Cleveland judge and was admitted to the bar, but he never practiced law. Instead he became associated with a number of business ventures, including the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, the National Carbon Company, the Cleveland Hardware Company, the Quaker Oats Company, and Mahoning Valley Railway and Light Company. He was a trustee or director of several Ohio banking institutions and became involved in Cleveland real estate development.

After marrying Alice Maury of Washington, Mr. Parmalee established residence there. He gave liberally of his time and money to the Trinity Cathedral of Cleveland, and when he moved to Washington, he became a trustee of the National Cathedral, which he helped build.

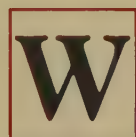
For many years Mr. Parmalee was an ardent collector of etchings and paintings. The Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington recognized his interest in, and knowledge of, art by making him a trustee. He was also a trustee of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Willson H. Patterson

1885–1968

Mary W. R. Patterson

d. 1975



Willson Patterson was a partner in the Whiting-Patterson Company, paper manufacturers, from 1909 until 1918. After brief service in the United States Navy in 1918, Mr. Patterson owned and operated a farm near Devon, Pennsylvania, until his death.

He earned a Bachelor of Arts degree from Cornell in 1909. His undergraduate activities included Phi Delta Theta, Nalanda, Bench and Board, and Mermaid.

During his lifetime Mr. Patterson made many annual gifts to the University, and he named Cornell as a beneficiary of his will. In memory of her husband Mary Willis Risborough Patterson left a substantial bequest to the University for use where funds are most urgently needed.

Oliver Hazard Payne

1839–1917

Through the influence of classmates who had become doctors, a Yale man, Colonel Oliver H. Payne, founded the Cornell University Medical College and kept it financially intact during its early years.

Colonel Payne left Yale to join the Union Army and earned his rank for distinguished service in the Civil War. He continued his friendship with classmates Lewis A. Stimson and Henry P. Loomis, who, as doctors, ministered to his medical needs.

Colonel Payne served on the board of trustees of New York University. His interest in medicine led him to provide a gift that enabled the university medical faculty to establish a virtually independent University Medical College. When New York University tried to exert professional and fiscal authority over the medical faculty, Colonel Payne resigned from the board and assisted the medical faculty in establishing its own school, temporarily located in Loomis Laboratory, a research facility Colonel Payne had built and named for his friend.

Aware of the need for a university connection, however, the faculty considered affiliation with several schools, including Yale, before finally appealing to Cornell. The Cornell Board of Trustees established Cornell University Medical College on April 14, 1898, naming as two of the professors Henry P. Loomis and Lewis A. Stimson. Dr. Stimson later became head of the Department of Surgery at the college. Stimson Hall on the Ithaca campus, built to house the Ithaca division of the Cornell University Medical College and now used by the Division of Biological Sciences, is also named after him.

Samuel J. Pearsall

1860–1963

Samuel J. Pearsall was a self-educated textile merchant who went to work as an office boy at age ten, eventually established his own company, and, despite formal retirement at age ninety-two, stayed in business until he was ninety-nine.

Mr. Pearsall dropped out of primary school at an early age to help support his family. Yet his secretary of many years remembered him as having “one of the most brilliant minds. He was extremely well read, a patron of arts, life member of museums, and regularly attended the opera.”

Influenced by his sister-in-law, Harriet Martin, who received a doctorate in botany from the University in 1910, Mr. Pearsall encouraged his son, George, to enroll at Cornell. George earned a mechanical engineering degree in 1915 and was awarded an M.A. degree in physics in 1917. He joined his father’s business in the 1920s.

George recalled that his father occasionally visited him in Ithaca, but his mother came to see him at Cornell every year. “My father never walked through the buildings,” he said. “He was interested mostly in the mechanical things.”

Samuel Pearsall left the balance of his substantial estate to Cornell. The bequest—“to be used by Cornell University as it sees fit”—was one of the largest ever received by the University.

George explained that his father was so generous to the University because he “was self-educated and had trouble because he didn’t have a formal education. He appreciated its value. The idea of giving his estate to Cornell was his own, though his only connection was through me.”

Madelin R. Perry

1901–1977

A devoted public servant, Madelin Perry '24, M.D. '28, spent her entire medical career working on behalf of people in public institutions.

She was a psychiatrist for more than thirty-five years at what is now the Craig Developmental Center in Sonyea, near Buffalo. This New York State facility cares for nearly a thousand retarded and developmentally disabled adults and children. When Dr. Perry retired, the personnel director at the Craig Center commented, "She was practically a founder of the place. She saw Craig through the various changes in its transition to a modern developmental facility."

Dr. Perry's zeal for public service reflected her training at Cornell University Medical College, where there was a strong interest in public health among faculty and students.

After graduation from the Medical College, Dr. Perry worked at the Clifton Springs Sanatorium for tuberculosis patients and at Newark State School for the retarded. She joined Craig Developmental Center in 1936 as an assistant physician, later became supervising psychiatrist, and was assistant director at the time of her retirement in 1971.

Dr. Perry's substantial unrestricted gifts to Cornell benefited the Medical College and other areas of the University.

Joseph Newton Pew, Jr.

1886–1963

Soon after his graduation from Cornell, Joseph N. Pew, Jr., '08 was given a desk in the purchasing department of Sun Oil Company. When he complained to his father, the founder of the company, that his job was not clearly defined, his father replied, "Joe, I can't give you a job. All that I can give you is an opportunity. You'll have to make your own job."

From that day, Mr. Pew did just that, becoming vice president of Sun Oil at age twenty-five and serving in that capacity until 1947, when he was named chairman of the board of directors.

Mr. Pew's engineering degree served him well as he helped develop innovations in the growing company. He is credited with inventing a gyroscopic well-drilling instrument essential in attaining record drilling depths. He was also instrumental in constructing the first petroleum pipeline. Sun's custom blending and blue-colored gasoline were also Mr. Pew's ideas.

Mr. Pew and his family have shown their gratitude to Cornell through generous and often anonymous gifts in areas where, in Mr. Pew's words, "the shoe pinches."

Since his death, memorial gifts from the Joseph N. Pew Jr. Charitable Trust have provided major support in the areas of biological sciences, athletics, and engineering, including a named professorship in the College of Engineering, together with a fellowship for a graduate assistant to the Joseph N. Pew Jr. Professor.

Recent grants from the foundation have enriched the College of Veterinary Medicine, the College of Engineering, and the basic sciences in the Cornell University Medical College.

The Joseph N. Pew Jr. Engineering Quadrangle was dedicated in his honor in September 1979. A unique sundial, designed by President Emeritus Dale R. Corson in honor of Mr. Pew, now stands in the center of the quadrangle.

Ellis Laurimore Phillips

1873–1959

Ellis L. Phillips graduated in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering. His degree notes that he made a special study of electrical engineering during the third and fourth years of the course. In his subsequent career he became a success in both fields of engineering, although he is best known as a central figure in the development of the American electric utilities system.

Mr. Phillips, founder and longtime chief executive of the Long Island Lighting Company, began his career as an engineer in charge of design and construction for Westinghouse, Church, Kerr and Company, which was founded by another Cornellian, Henry Herman Westinghouse, Class of 1875. Mr. Westinghouse later encouraged Mr. Phillips to start his own engineering consulting firm, E. L. Phillips and Company.

Mr. Phillips was instrumental in organizing Rochester Central Power Corporation, the Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation, the United Gas and Electric Corporation, and other utilities.

He was elected a fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and a member of both the American Institute of Electrical Engineering and the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers.

He enriched teaching and research in electrical engineering at Cornell with his gift of Phillips Hall, dedicated in 1955.

In 1979 the Ellis L. Phillips Foundation was the first private source of construction funds for a building to house the National Research and Resource Facility for Submicron Structures in the College of Engineering. The foundation also made a gift to create a modern faculty-student lounge for the School of Electrical Engineering.

Mr. Phillips served Cornell as a member of the board of trustees and was honored posthumously by the College of Engineering for his significant contributions to the development of the college during the post-World War II period. His son, Ellis Jr., who served from 1970 to 1975 as president of Ithaca College, accepted the Cornell engineering award on his father's behalf.

George A. Post

d. 1962

Anabele G. Post

d. 1979

Described as a friendly and unassuming person who took an interest in everyone, Anabele G. Post was a unique friend of Cornell University.

Mrs. Post and her husband, George Adams Post '05, maintained a home in Montrose, Pennsylvania, a village settled by Mr. Post's grandparents. Mr. Post, a descendant of Susquehanna County pioneers, made his home a showplace for his superb Victorian antiques.

The Posts traveled extensively, often in connection with his position as president of the George A. Post Company, a firm that specialized in railway supplies.

A courtly, urbane gentleman, Mr. Post often wrote his personal greetings, acknowledgments, or descriptions of everyday happenings in light verse. His niece, June Kleban, said, "He claimed it all started in his Cornell days where he contributed occasional verses to the college monthly to assist his roommate, who was often hard-pressed for material to meet a deadline."

In her will Mrs. Post established the Anabele G. and George A. Post Jr. Fund. To honor her husband, who received a degree in engineering from Cornell, she requested that the income from this endowment be used for financial aid for students in professional engineering programs.

Rudolph E. Prussing

1882–1976

W

ith the exception of the time he served as a captain in the United States Army, Rudolph E. Prussing '04 spent nearly forty years with the same company in his chosen field of engineering. He retired in 1944 after serving successively as sales engineer, comptroller, treasurer, vice president, and director for the Whiting Corporation, a manufacturer of cranes for the automobile industry.

Mr. Prussing's fraternity associations meant a great deal to him, and he corresponded frequently with his brothers from Theta Delta Chi. He also enjoyed the University Orchestra, the Mandolin Club, and the Savage Club during his undergraduate days.

One of Mr. Prussing's major interests in later life was horseback riding. At age seventy-seven he reported to the alumni office that he and his wife still rode two hours daily at their summer home in the high Rockies of Colorado.

Mr. Prussing was a consistent supporter of alumni annual giving and left the University an unrestricted bequest. He also gave the University Libraries a collection of documents relating to George Washington's involvement in the Potomac Company.

Mr. Prussing was a member of the Cornell Club of Chicago, the Cornell Engineers Club in Chicago, and the Cornell University Council.

Robert William Purcell

Robert W. Purcell '32, LL.B. '35, served as the tenth chairman of the University Board of Trustees during one of the most turbulent periods in the history of higher education.

He is recognized not only for his calm, firm leadership but also for his generous support of the University and his ability to inspire others to make significant gifts.

After active and successful student years in the College of Arts and Sciences and the Law School, Mr. Purcell joined the prominent New York City law firm of White and Case. Mr. Purcell was later associated with the Allegheny Corporation and the Chesapeake and Ohio and Nickel Plate railroads. In the mid-1950s he became president and chairman of Investors Diversified Services, the management company for the nation's largest group of mutual funds. After retiring briefly to his dairy farm north of Watertown, New York, he returned to the business world as a consultant and financial adviser to Rockefeller Family and Associates.

Many of Mr. Purcell's gifts have been designated for student interests. He has provided a scholarship fund for foreign students, an endowment that added scholarships to the University's minority education program, and a gift to strengthen Cornell's general scholarship funds. The Class of 1979 presented the University with one of the largest senior class gifts in Cornell's history, owing in large measure to a challenge fund from Mr. Purcell. He served as the first chairman of the Herbert F. Johnson Museum council and continues to serve on that council as well as on the museum's advisory board.

Researchers in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences named an improved variety of winter wheat Purcell in his honor in 1978. That same year Mr. Purcell was named a presidential councillor, the University's highest honor. In 1982 the board of trustees renamed the North Campus Union the Robert Purcell Union in appreciation for his long-standing interest in the welfare of students.

Walter Raymond Read

1893–1979

The first of several members of his family to attend the College of Engineering at Cornell, W. Raymond Read '15 had a long-standing interest in the college's development.

Through his generous gifts Mr. Read established the Walter R. Read Engineering Professorship and a Master of Engineering scholarship fund. He received one of the inaugural engineering awards in 1971 for his significant contributions to the development of the college in the post–World War II years.

President and director of the Filer and Stowell Company, a family-held machinery manufacturing company engaged in equipment for the forest products industry, Mr. Read was also president and director of Trident Corporation, a property investment and management organization, and Cinema, a theater-operating company. He also served as treasurer and director of Dostal and Lowey Company, a machinery manufacturer engaged in bottling equipment for the soft drink and brewing industry. His business enterprises were all centered in the greater Milwaukee area.

Mr. Read was involved with University affairs as a member of the Cornell University Council from 1957 to 1963 and as a member of the board of directors for the Cornell Club of Wisconsin for several years.

Two of his brothers, Everett C. '17 and Stuart A. '18, as well as three of his nephews, Walter R. '42, Charles S. '49, and Donald E. '50, and a grandnephew, Frederick C. '79, received degrees in engineering from Cornell.

During World War I Mr. Read earned the rank of captain in the United States Army. Before the war he worked as chief engineer for the Beaver Manufacturing Company in Milwaukee, an early manufacturer of gasoline engines. Mr. Read was a lifelong outdoorsman. He maintained a quiet but enduring affection for his alma mater.

Charlotte E. Reamer

1874–1958

Charlotte Reamer, during her lifetime and through her will, established an endowment at the University to provide scholarships for Cornell students. The John Reamer and Charlotte E. Reamer Memorial Fund was created in 1944, in part to honor her brother and his contributions to Ithaca, New York.

Mr. Reamer founded and owned the Modern Method Laundry in Ithaca during the first half of the twentieth century. He also served a term as mayor of the city.

After his death in the 1940s Miss Reamer inherited her brother's business and estate. She operated the laundry for a brief time before selling it to a family newly arrived in Ithaca from war-torn Holland.

The Reamer Scholarship Fund is designated for students enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences who major in the humanities.

Charles Frank Reavis

1896–1982

John Wallace Reavis

Charles Frank “Tat” Reavis ’18, LL.B. ’19, was the senior partner in the New York City law firm of Reavis and McGrath until his death. He served on the Law School Advisory Council and was chairman of the Law School Fund from 1961 to 1963. He was a member of the Cornell University Council from 1962 to 1968.

As an undergraduate he was a member of Phi Delta Theta, Sphinx Head, and Book and Bowl, and he lettered in track. He was also associate editor of the *Cornell Law Quarterly*.

A resident of Cleveland, Ohio, John W. “Jack” Reavis, LL.B. ’21, is senior partner in Jones, Day, Reavis, and Pogue, a national law firm with offices in five cities. He served as a member of the executive committee of the Cornell Law Association from 1956 to 1959. He is the former chairman of the Businessman’s Interracial Committee of Cleveland and was honored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1969. Mr. Reavis served for more than twenty years as a trustee of Case Western Reserve University, from which he received an honorary degree.

Mr. Reavis was elected editor-in-chief of the *Cornell Law Quarterly* during his senior year at Cornell. He was a member of Phi Delta Theta, Phi Delta Phi, Sphinx Head, and the varsity football team. John Reavis’s two sons, John W. ’50 and Lincoln ’55, were both graduated from Cornell.

C. Frank and John W. Reavis established a professorship in the Cornell Law School in memory of their father, Charles Frank Reavis. The senior Mr. Reavis was an outstanding counselor and trial lawyer in Nebraska and four-term congressman from the state’s First Congressional District. In honor of their father the Reavises have specified that the holder of the chair be a person of national stature, with preference given to a candidate who specializes in oral communication or litigation.

May Agatha Regan

May A. Regan has been active in Cornell affairs since she was an undergraduate in the College of Arts and Sciences. As a student she was president of her class and of Risley Residence Hall. She was a member of the women's tennis and basketball teams, and after graduation she took up badminton and golf.

After receiving a Bachelor of Arts degree from Cornell in 1921, Miss Regan earned a Master of Arts degree in psychology from Columbia University and completed course work there toward a doctorate. She also studied economics at Oxford University, England, and Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland.

As an alumna she was a member of the Cornell University Council from 1959 to 1965 and served on its administrative board from 1960 to 1963.

National vice chairwoman of the Cornell Alumni Committee for Secondary Schools from 1960 to 1965, Miss Regan also was a member of the Nominating Committee for Alumni Trustees from 1964 to 1968. She was a member of the Cornell Women's Club of Westchester County for more than twenty years and is now a member of the Cornell Club of Southeastern Florida. As president of her class from 1961 to 1966, she chaired the forty-fifth reunion campaign. She is currently estate affairs chairwoman for her class.

"I have been everlastingly grateful that my father selected an outstanding university for his engineering education for it was that experience, along with his success in that field, which made him deeply aware of the importance of top education for young American women as well as young American men," Miss Regan once wrote. "Thus, my sister [Norma K. Regan '19] and I entered Cornell and enjoyed all the superb opportunities that were presented to us. So it is with deep appreciation that I have always enjoyed giving service to Cornell."

Norma K. Regan

Norma K. Regan '19 returned to Hartford, Connecticut, after graduation from Cornell and taught college English in area high schools. Meanwhile she did advanced study in English and writing at Cornell, Columbia, the University of Hartford, Wesleyan, and Trinity College in Hartford; dramatic arts at Emerson College; and music at the University of Hartford and the Hartford Conservatory.

During World War II Miss Regan worked in management at the Horton Chuck Company in Windsor Locks, where she served on the board of directors twenty years. While at the factory she became a member of the Hartford County Industrial Relations Society.

After World War II she returned to teaching in Hartford and studied sculpture. Her most outstanding teacher was Archipenko. Later she exhibited at the Connecticut Academy, the Silvermine Guild, the Wadsworth Atheneum, and the Yale Art Gallery in Connecticut and at the Springfield Museum in Massachusetts.

In 1953 Miss Regan left teaching to do promotion in Connecticut and Massachusetts for Wesleyan. Then from the mid-1950s on, she chaired regional programming, student recruitment, and fund-raising committees for Cornell until 1977. During this time she became a member of the advisory council of the College of Arts and Sciences, the University Council, and the Public Relations Committee of the University Council. In 1975 she sponsored *Cornell Plantations*, a film portraying the many beautiful aspects of nature in this area. During 1977–78 she was a special consultant on the inaugural film *Meet the President*, which focuses on the duties of Cornell's President, Frank H. T. Rhodes.

Joseph Pierce Ripley

1889–1974

The *New York Times* dubbed Joseph P. Ripley '12 the dean of Wall Street. Mr. Ripley earned his reputation as an international financier by pioneering the first transaction between Finland and the United States after the Securities and Exchange Commission was opened. For that accomplishment he was appointed a member of the Finnish Order of the White Rose.

After graduation from Cornell, Mr. Ripley worked for ten years as an engineer with J. G. White and Company before turning to investment banking. He was a founder of Harriman, Ripley, and Company, investment underwriters.

Mr. Ripley established the Joseph P. Ripley Professorship in Engineering and was one of the charter members of the Tower Club, an organization that annually honors the University's most generous donors.

A member of the board of trustees for fifteen years, Mr. Ripley served for eleven of those years as chairman of the board's Investment Committee. He was named trustee emeritus in 1959. For several years he represented the University on the joint administrative board of the New York Hospital–Cornell Medical Center. In 1971, the centennial year of the first engineering graduates to earn degrees at Cornell, Mr. Ripley was presented one of the inaugural engineering awards.

Ellis Howes Robison

Doris Burgess Robison

Ellis H. Robison '18 is well known for his extraordinary support for many University programs and his leadership in Cornell affairs in upstate New York and on campus.

He has represented Cornell long and well in the capital district, and in 1973, as major gifts chairman of his class's fifty-fifth reunion campaign, he motivated his classmates to set a reunion record. Now a University Council member emeritus, Mr. Robison was elected to this volunteer organization in 1962. He is also a presidential councillor, Cornell's highest honor.

Mr. Robison and his wife, Doris Burgess Robison, have enriched such diverse programs as athletics, the Cornell Plantations, and the University Libraries. Known affectionately among Cornell friends and students as Roby, Mr. Robison has expressed his concern for student athletes through such practical gifts as vans for team travel, improvement of tennis courts, and a new shell and shell house—named in honor of his wife—for women's crew. He also provided funds to build the Ellis H. Robison '18 Hall of Fame Room, which houses the Cornell Athletic Hall of Fame. In 1978 Mr. Robison helped reactivate the Red Key Society, Cornell's athletic honor society.

The Plantations now boasts the most comprehensive collection of herbs in the nation, thanks to Mr. Robison's gift of the Robison York State Herb Garden, which honors Mrs. Robison.

The Robisons have provided outstanding additions to the University's rare-book holdings: original material by Jonathan Swift, a first edition of Rousseau's *Social Contract*, and a collection of works by the seventeenth-century chemist and physicist Robert Boyle.

Mr. Robison is the president, treasurer, and principal owner of the independent pharmaceutical wholesale company John L. Thompson Sons and Company in Troy, New York.

Laurance S. Rockefeller

Laurance S. Rockefeller's leadership in supporting medical research and education continues a family interest that began with his grandfather, John D. Rockefeller. The elder Mr. Rockefeller founded the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research (now the Rockefeller University), the Rockefeller Foundation, and the General Education Board.

A grant from the General Education Board enabled Cornell University Medical College to move in 1932 to its current location in New York City, adjacent to the New York Hospital.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Laurance Rockefeller's father, was a key benefactor of Memorial Hospital and donated the entire New York City block on which Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center now stands.

For thirty-five years Laurance Rockefeller has been associated with Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, serving as chairman since 1960. In 1980, when Cornell's board of trustees established a separate governing body for the Medical College—the board of overseers—Mr. Rockefeller was appointed a charter member of the board. He is also a life governor of the New York Hospital. Mr. Rockefeller has advocated close cooperation among the three institutions clustered on New York City's East Side: Rockefeller University, Memorial Sloan-Kettering, and the New York Hospital—Cornell Medical Center.

During his twenty-two years as president and chairman of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, gifts and grants were approved to support basic research at the Cornell University Medical College.

Mr. Rockefeller is president of Jackson Hole Preserve, a nonprofit conservation and education foundation set up in 1940 by his father. He founded the American Conservation Association, which he now heads. Mr. Rockefeller is chairman of Rockresorts, Inc., Caneel Bay, Inc., Woodstock Research Corporation, and the Grand Teton Lodge Company.

On Cornell's Ithaca campus he has supported the Cornell Plantations and scholarships in the School of Hotel Administration.

George Helm Rockwell

1891–1967

Mary Palmer Rockwell

Mary Rockwell and her late husband, George Rockwell '13, combined their interests in Chinese art and in horticulture to Cornell's great benefit.

Mrs. Rockwell continues to support the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art through her generous gifts of Asian art, with many of the Chinese works coming from her personal holdings. While the fifth floor of the museum allows a fine view of Cayuga Lake, its real attraction is the George and Mary Rockwell Galleries of Asian Art.

Mr. Rockwell provided, in addition to gifts of art, funds for the development of the art museum collections. He was also a benefactor of the Cornell Plantations, where he established the Mary Rockwell Azalea Garden and the Rockwell Field Laboratory. His interest in the Plantations began in the late 1930s, when he was a member of the Arboretum Committee of the board of trustees. He was a founder of the Sponsors of the Cornell Plantations, an alumni support group, and served as its chairman for many years.

Mrs. Rockwell's appreciation of Chinese art is rooted in her family life. She was five years old when her father was an infantry officer stationed in Tientsin. She added knowledge to her appreciation during the years she and her husband spent in Cambridge, Massachusetts, while he was special assistant to the dean of the Harvard Business School. Mr. Rockwell also had strong ties to China, and one of his close friends at Cornell was Hu Shih '14.

Mr. Rockwell was a cofounder of the Cambridge Rubber Company and the General Latex and Chemical Corporation in Cambridge.

Franz Roessler

1863–1926

Elisabeth K. Roessler

d. 1933



With an intention “to encourage and develop friendly scientific relations between the United States and Germany, and at the same time to foster in a modest way the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge looking to the alleviation of the sufferings of mankind,” Elisabeth Kuchler Roessler established the Franz Roessler Fund as a memorial to her husband. She requested that her gift be used “to provide fellowships in chemistry, particularly in the field of medicine, or for the exchange of professors or lecturers in the same subject between Cornell University and a university or universities in Germany.”

The Franz Roessler Fund commemorates Mr. Roessler’s long association with the chemical industry in New York City and Niagara Falls, New York, and Perth Amboy, New Jersey. He was president and director of Roessler and Hasslacher Chemical Company, a closely held manufacturing and importing firm founded in 1889 in New York City. In 1930 the company and its several branches merged with E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company.

Many of Mrs. Roessler’s relatives and descendants have attended Cornell University. A son, Hans Freidrich Bernhard, studied chemistry in the College of Arts and Sciences from 1911 to 1913. Her brother, Henry C. Kuchler, was a member of the Class of 1918. A son-in-law and a granddaughter are also Cornellians, and one of her Cornell cousins was among five students who skated the length of Cayuga Lake in February 1912.

Mrs. Roessler supported the work of human service agencies in Perth Amboy. She was especially interested in the American Red Cross, the Boy Scouts, and facilities for the care of the very young and the very old.

Since 1977 Franz and Elisabeth Roessler’s legacy has been supporting summer research programs in chemistry for more than a score of graduate students.

Israel Rogosin

1887–1971

Evelyn Vogedes Rogosin

Israel Rogosin, who came to America from Lithuania, began working at age thirteen. When he was eighteen, he started a career in the textile industry with a sister and opened his own spinning and knitting business in Brooklyn. His various companies eventually became the Beaunit Mills Corporation. In 1961 he resigned as president and chairman of the board of the firm. He also founded Rogosin-Israeli Industries of Ashdod, Israel, a manufacturer of nylon yarn and tire cord.

Mr. Rogosin and his wife, Evelyn Vogedes Rogosin, together supported a wide range of programs through their unrestricted gifts to the New York Hospital–Cornell Medical Center. Their gifts to the Fund for Medical Progress helped underwrite major expenses in a variety of capital projects, including the construction of the Harkness Building, the modernization of Uris Auditorium, renovations of the neurology and physiology departments, the establishment of the enzyme research laboratories, and the purchase of the Medical College share of Sutton Terrace apartments. Mr. and Mrs. Rogosin endowed two professorships: a chair in medicine and the Israel Rogosin Professorship of Biochemistry. They have also supported the development of the Rogosin Kidney Center.

Since Mr. Rogosin's death in 1971, Mrs. Rogosin has actively continued her interest and support of programs at the medical center.

Joseph P. Routh

1893–1979

Success in private enterprise began for Joseph P. Routh '17 while he was a student at Cornell. In his first year he earned room and board by working in a boarding house. By his second year he had taken over the boarding house kitchen and with the help of seven student "employees" ran a night food service for fraternities and other housing units on campus.

These business lessons learned at Cornell were applied by Mr. Routh to his nearly fifty years in the American coal industry. He was one of the youngest executives of his day when he became chairman of Pittston Coal Company in 1939. Under his continuous leadership the company advanced from near bankruptcy to the ranks of the Fortune 500 list. He led Pittston's conversion from anthracite mining in Pennsylvania to bituminous metallurgical coal mining in southern Appalachia, its diversification into the fuel oil distribution business, and its acquisition of Brink's Incorporated, the armored car business. He retired as chairman of Pittston in 1976.

A devoted member of the Catholic church, he did not allow his business interests to dominate his life. A close friend once described Mr. Routh's many personal interests: "He has found time to participate in the civic and charitable activities of his community and is a trustee of several institutions. He also found time to become a good golfer and bridge player and a fisherman of rare ability."

Mr. Routh, who was named to the University's highest honor, presidential councillor, in 1975, made generous commitments to the Cornell University Medical College in New York City and made unrestricted gifts and supported athletics on the Ithaca campus.

Henry W. Sackett

1853–1929

Colonel Henry W. Sackett, Class of 1875, a trustee born in Enfield and raised in Ithaca, was one of several early Cornellians devoted to preserving the natural beauty that surrounds the University.

He made gifts to preserve the beauty of the gorges, to build access paths, to reforest areas, and to open vistas. Under his direction Beebe Lake was dredged and a swimming pool developed at its upper end.

Colonel Sackett established the Henry W. Sackett Gorge Endowment Fund, the Henry W. Sackett Landscape Fund, the Henry W. Sackett Law School Fund, and, in honor of his father, the Dr. Solon P. Sackett Fund for the medical faculty.

After earning a bachelor's degree at Cornell, Colonel Sackett went to New York City to study law. He became a legal writer and, after admission to the New York bar in 1879, legal counsel for the *New York Tribune*. Considered an authority in press law, Colonel Sackett lectured at the Columbia School of Journalism and Cornell Law School and wrote several treatises on libel law.

Colonel Sackett's interest in conservation extended beyond the Cornell campus. He was a commissioner of the Fire Island State Reservation and a trustee and vice president of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. He was also a member of several patriotic organizations established to recognize the founding families of America.

Henry W. Sage

1814–1897

Henry W. Sage, one of Cornell's greatest benefactors, gave not only his gifts but also an enormous commitment of his time, energy, and affection to the University.

As a youth Mr. Sage knew poverty and disappointment. His dream was to attend Yale, but his family moved from Connecticut to Ithaca when he was sixteen, dashing those hopes. Then he began to study medicine, but ill health forced him to terminate studies in that field.

Undaunted, he went to work as a clerk in his uncles' mercantile business. In five years he succeeded them, beginning what would be an extraordinarily successful career in the trade and lumber industries. At the age of thirty-three he was elected to represent Tompkins County in the New York State legislature.

Mr. Sage, a self-educated man who believed in education for all people, became a close friend of Ezra Cornell and greatly admired his establishment of the University. In 1870 Mr. Sage became a trustee, and in 1875 he was elected president of the board of trustees. During his tenure on the board he strongly influenced the direction of the University. In one important action he persuaded Mr. Cornell and Andrew Dickson White not to sell the University's land-grant properties, arguing that they would triple in value in a short time. His foresight, of course, was commendable.

A strong proponent of women's education, Mr. Sage supported Sage College, the division in the young University intended for women. His other major gifts included Sage Chapel, the Susan E. Linn Chair of Philosophy, in memory of his wife, and support of the University Libraries.

Henry Scarborough

1898–1962

Ethel Scarborough

1891–1981

Henry Scarborough '11 was the founder of Scarborough and Company, a Chicago-based national insurance-counseling firm specializing in bank and finance insurance. Originator of many new concepts of insurance coverage, Mr. Scarborough once expressed his personal philosophy in the *Cornell Alumni News*: "To create is to be alive." One of his innovations was the million-dollar excess fidelity bond, considered a milestone in the protection of banks and their communities from catastrophic loss.

Mr. Scarborough was a loyal Cornellian, active in alumni affairs in the Midwest. Upon his death in 1962, Mrs. Scarborough established the Henry Scarborough Professorship of Social Sciences in his honor. In making the gift to the University, Mrs. Scarborough recalled that her husband "loved Cornell and never ceased to recognize the influence for good it was in his life."

Mrs. Scarborough served as a trustee of Rockford College, Rockford, Illinois, for many years. Her will included a bequest to Cornell.

Dudley Nevison Schoales

Tauni de Lesseps

Dudley N. Schoales '29 and three companions chose to leave Cornell University in an unconventional manner in 1929. They sailed a forty-six-foot ketch, *Carlsark*, from Ithaca, New York, to Ithaca, Greece. That daring year's passage earned them the Blue Water Medal of the Cruising Club of America in 1930.

Mr. Schoales returned to the United States to join the New York financial community in 1930. He served in the United States Navy from 1942 to 1946, received the Legion of Merit, and retired as commander. In 1946 he joined Morgan Stanley and Company, where he specialized in international financing, including the World Bank and the Australian government. He was named a partner of this investment banking firm in 1950. Mr. Schoales has been twice decorated by the government of Australia. In 1977 Queen Elizabeth awarded Mr. Schoales the Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal, and in 1980 her representative presented him with the Order of Australia. He is the only American to have received this citation.

Mr. Schoales's wife, Countess Tauni de Lesseps, is an internationally known sculptress who has exhibited works in the United States and abroad. Her art is represented in the permanent collection of the White House, the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum, and numerous other American and foreign public and private galleries. She is Academician of Art of Italy (gold medalist).

Mr. Schoales and his wife established the Schoales—de Lesseps Projects Initiation Fund in the College of Engineering in 1980. The gift is intended to help the college launch new and imaginative research and teaching projects that might otherwise be delayed for lack of support.

Richard J. Schwartz

Richard J. Schwartz '60 is chairman, president, and chief executive officer of Jonathan Logan, one of America's largest producers of women's apparel. The firm was founded in 1937 by Mr. Schwartz's father, David. Mr. Schwartz is also a director of Simplicity Patterns Company and Harlem Savings Bank.

Mr. Schwartz works on behalf of many civic organizations and educational institutions. He is a trustee of the Hackley School and Phelps Memorial Hospital, both located near his home in Scarborough, New York. In addition he serves as a director of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union pension fund and a trustee of Mt. Sinai Medical Center and the New School for Social Research. In 1976 Governor Hugh Carey appointed him to the New York State Economic Development Board.

He has been a member of the University Council, an organization of active alumni, since 1965, and he served on the advisory council of the College of Arts and Sciences from 1970 to 1974.

In 1968 Mr. Schwartz established the Richard J. Schwartz Professorship in Social Science. He has supported the interdisciplinary Program on Science, Technology, and Society at Cornell.

Dorothy S. Shorr

d. 1969

Dorothy Shorr was born in New York but spent most of her youth near Cambridge, England. Her father died when she was a child, and her mother subsequently married Sir Harry Walston, a professor and head of the art department at Trinity College in Cambridge. Taught by tutors and her stepfather, Mrs. Shorr developed expertise in art. She later wrote several books on the subject, including *The Christ Child in Devotional Images in Italy during XIV Century*.

She was the wife of Ephraim Shorr, who for many years was an associate professor of endocrinology at the Cornell University Medical College. Mrs. Shorr was associated with New York University and its department of art.

Mrs. Shorr made many gifts to the Medical College for student aid and medical research and established there the Ephraim Shorr Endocrinology Fund and the Dorothy Shorr Fund.

Hiram Sibley

1807–1888

Hiram Sibley was one of the ten original trustees of Cornell University. Although Mr. Sibley was preoccupied with his hometown institution, the University of Rochester, Cornell's first president, Andrew D. White, enlisted him to provide aid for Ithaca's struggling university. Mr. Sibley became interested in mechanic arts at Cornell and eventually served as a University trustee for twenty-three years.

In 1871 Mr. Sibley erected the building now known as West Sibley Hall to house what was then called the Sibley College of Mechanic Arts. He equipped the college and endowed the Sibley Professorship of Mechanic Arts. During the years 1870 to 1887 Mr. Sibley gave generously for further construction and for outfitting the lecture halls, shops, and laboratories in what thousands of Cornellians were to call Sibley. After Mr. Sibley's death his son, Hiram W. Sibley, continued his generosity to Cornell and to the College of Engineering. When the college relocated to new buildings on the south end of the campus in the early 1950s, Sibley Hall became the home of the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning. The mechanical engineering college nevertheless retained the "Sibley connection," and today it is known as the Sibley School of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering.

Mr. Sibley became involved in the booming telegraph business in 1850, where he met, fought, and finally absorbed Ezra Cornell in the Western Union Telegraph Company. Mr. Sibley was president of that firm for ten years.

Morris Bishop, in *A History of Cornell*, said Mr. Sibley was "shrewd and tough; he was also broad-minded. His letters reveal a fundamental idealism with a touch of whimsicality and a gift for the pungent phrase, reminding one of Ezra Cornell."

Joseph Silbert

1893–1979

Joseph Silbert '15 was an engineer who promoted industrial safety and devoted much of his life to that concern. He founded American Allsafe, manufacturers and distributors of industrial safety and fire protection equipment.

An avid athlete, Mr. Silbert was a member of the varsity track and varsity cross-country teams as an undergraduate.

After graduation from Cornell he joined the New York National Guard and worked for Silbert-Keener Optical Company, a wholesale and manufacturing business in Buffalo. By mid-1916 he was on Mexican border service. He was eventually commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps and served at Camp Dix and Camp Merritt in New Jersey.

Mr. Silbert was discharged with the rank of first lieutenant in 1919 and resumed work for Silbert Optical, later serving as its president. His work in the optical field led to his interest in industrial safety.

Mr. Silbert established the Joseph Silbert Deanship of Engineering in the College of Engineering. He received the engineering college's silver medal, awarded to engineering graduates who were instrumental in the development of the college in the post–World War II period.

In addition to his gifts to the engineering college, Mr. Silbert gave to Cornell coins that his father brought to America when he fled Czarist oppression.

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr.

1875–1966



Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., built General Motors Corporation into one of the world's largest manufacturing enterprises. The management of General Motors was his work, his hobby, and his love in life. When he stepped down as chairman in 1956, he retired, administering his multimillion-dollar foundation as well as other medical and educational benefactions.

Mr. Sloan's management style and ability were legendary. An associate likened him to a roller bearing: "self-lubricating, smooth, eliminates friction, and carries the load." Mr. Sloan once said, "I prefer to appeal to the intelligence of a man rather than attempt to exercise authority over him."

Mr. Sloan was born in New Haven, Connecticut. At age eleven he entered the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, where he established a reputation as a child prodigy in mechanics and engineering. When he was seventeen he enrolled in Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and he graduated in three years. He moved from a position at the Hyatt Roller Bearing Company to a vice presidency at General Motors by convincing the automotive industry of the necessity of using the Hyatt roller bearing.

Mr. Sloan was a benefactor of the Cornell University Medical College through gifts from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. Its primary gift helped complete funding for the William Hale Harkness Building, which houses clinical research units.

Goldwin Smith

1823–1910



An ardent desire to study American history and institutions firsthand and to help Andrew White develop a great university compelled forty-five-year-old Goldwin Smith to leave England and his position as Regius Professor of History at Oxford. In 1868 he accepted the chair of English and constitutional history at Cornell University.

Before his appointment Professor Smith had traveled extensively in the United States during the Civil War, speaking on behalf of the Northern cause. His international reputation as a scholar, writer, and teacher helped bring Cornell prestige in its early days. His lectures were among the most popular on campus.

In 1871 Professor Smith became a nonresident professor and moved to Toronto, where he lived until his death, returning to Ithaca each year to give a series of lectures.

In one of his first lectures he is reported to have said, "Above all nations is humanity," an inscription that was later carved on a little stone bench by some English students. The bench now rests in front of Goldwin Smith Hall, a building named in his honor that is now used by the College of Arts and Sciences.

Mr. Smith's devotion to Cornell was evident in his gifts. He left his valuable private library of 3,400 volumes to the University, as well as a large fund for aid to the humanities.

William Emerson Snee

1902–1977

William E. Snee '24 was born in West Elizabeth, a small town in western Pennsylvania about fifteen miles south of Pittsburgh. Before entering Cornell he attended high school in Clairton, Pennsylvania, where he was salutatorian in his graduating class. During his undergraduate years at the University, Mr. Snee majored in engineering and earned a varsity letter on the tennis team.

After leaving Cornell, Mr. Snee returned to western Pennsylvania, began his own business to explore for, and produce, oil and gas. He became successful in all phases of oil and gas exploration, production, and transmission and continued his efforts in his chosen field throughout his life. Mr. Snee was particularly proud that in 1936 he drilled the first deep well for gas in Pennsylvania, in the Summit Field near Uniontown. He developed and held the patent for a process using hydrofluoric acid to stimulate production from oil and gas wells. Twenty-six years after graduation Mr. Snee returned to the University to marry Katherine Reinhardt. The wedding ceremony took place on campus, in Sage Chapel.

Mr. Snee valued his educational experience at Cornell and felt it served him well in his life's work. He remained loyal to the University and became one of its greatest benefactors. A building is planned for the geological sciences that will be named the William E. Snee Hall in his memory and in honor of his generous support for Cornell.

Arthur Charles Stallman

1907–1969

Miriam Sauls Stallman

When he entered Cornell as an undergraduate in electrical engineering, Arthur C. Stallman '32 began a close lifelong relationship with the University.

While still an undergraduate Mr. Stallman established an audio and electronics firm, Stallman of Ithaca. For many years his company provided and operated the large sound systems at Schoellkopf Field and Barton Hall, the University's fieldhouse.

During World War II Mr. Stallman served as an electrical engineering and mathematics instructor in the United States Navy's V12 program at Cornell.

Mr. Stallman was active in Ithaca city politics and was a member of the city's Common Council. Jack Kiely, a former mayor of Ithaca, recalled that Mr. Stallman was the "financial leader" of the Common Council who saw that "all the taxpayers got the best value for their tax dollar." When Mr. Stallman died in 1969, a rose garden was built at the entrance to Stewart Park as a memorial to his many years of public service.

Mr. Stallman's estate provided a substantial gift to Cornell's School of Electrical Engineering. Income from the Stallman Research Fund will be used to purchase equipment and provide general support for Cornell research programs in electrical and communications engineering.

In 1981 the School of Electrical Engineering presented a portrait of Mr. Stallman to his wife, Miriam Sauls Stallman. The portrait is now on display in the Phillips Hall lounge.

Ellsworth Milton Statler

1863–1928

Alice Seidler Statler

1882–1969

Through the interest and involvement of Ellsworth M. and Alice S. Statler, Cornell University was able to develop a single course in hotel management into today's preeminent School of Hotel Administration.

In 1922 Ellsworth Statler, president and director of Hotels Statler Company and the American Hotel Association, helped the University's College of Home Economics establish the world's first college-level course in hotel administration. This new discipline proved highly popular and attracted much professional attention with its annual hotel-for-a-day, now known as Hotel Ezra Cornell. It was at the first of these annual affairs, in 1925, that Mr. Statler made this short speech: "Meek [the professor then directing the hotel program] can have anything he wants."

When Mr. Statler died in 1928, Mrs. Statler accepted the responsibility of carrying out his mandate, and she stepped into his role as chairman of the board of Hotels Statler. In 1934 she became chairwoman of the Statler Foundation, which was organized under the terms of her husband's will to support research work and aid in the training of workers for the hotel industry.

Under Mrs. Statler's direction Statler Hall was built to house the School of Hotel Administration on the Cornell campus. In 1950 she formally presented Statler Hall to Cornell University in honor of her late husband. Its auditorium bears her name. She also established the Alice Seidler Statler Scholarship Fund to benefit students of the school and the Ellsworth M. Statler Chair in Hotel Administration.

Fred Waldorf Stewart

Fred W. Stewart '16, Ph.D. '19, received his medical degree from Harvard Medical School in 1924. His distinguished career as a pathologist began the same year, when he entered the Boston City Hospital as a National Research Council Fellow in pathology.

Dr. Stewart joined the teaching and research faculty of the Cornell University Medical College in 1928 and retired in 1959 as a professor of pathology in its Graduate School of Medical Science. During that time Dr. Stewart was also a member of the staff of Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases. He succeeded Dr. James Ewing as head of its Department of Pathology in 1936, retiring from that position in 1959. He has also been associated with the Rockefeller Institute, was a member of the Sloan-Kettering Institute, and was a visiting professor at the Johns Hopkins University Medical School.

Recipient of the American Cancer Society's bronze medal in 1954, Dr. Stewart has received the Clement Cleveland Award from the New York City Cancer Commission and the Katherine Berkan Judd Award.

He served as editor of the journal *Cancer* from 1947 to 1962 and was editor emeritus from 1962 to 1964.

Dr. Stewart has consistently supported Cornell since his graduation and is a firm believer in unrestricted gifts. In 1969 he established the Fred W. Stewart Life Income Fund. He has added regularly to its value, so that it is now one of the largest living trusts managed by the University.

Candace C. Stimson

1870–1944

Candace C. Stimson, an 1892 graduate of Wellesley College, endowed a chair in surgery at the Cornell University Medical College in memory of her father, Lewis Atterbury Stimson, head of the Department of Surgery there for many years.

Miss Stimson participated in many activities with her father and was greatly influenced by his humanitarian pursuits.

In 1905, as the only woman in the trans-Atlantic race for the Kaiser Wilhelm cup, she crossed the ocean with her father in an eighty-five-foot schooner.

Before the United States entered World War I, she and Dr. Stimson took the newly discovered antitetanus serum to the Belgians, frequently carrying it in buckets to the front lines while under fire.

Later she helped organize the Wellesley College Canteen Units, which traveled to France for the Red Cross. After the armistice she joined a Wellesley unit in reconstruction work in France.

During World War II Miss Stimson shifted her focus only slightly, concentrating on aid to the people of Greece.

In addition to Cornell, Miss Stimson actively supported Wellesley College, where she had been vice president of the board of trustees and involved in alumnae affairs throughout her lifetime.

Willard Dickerman Straight

1880–1918

Dorothy Whitney Straight

1887–1968



Willard Dickerman Straight '01 is memorialized at Cornell by the magnificent building known as the Straight, since 1925 the principal center for student activities.

Mr. Straight had suggested in his will that a portion of his estate be used for making Cornell a more human place. His widow, Dorothy Whitney Straight, gave Cornell the much-needed student union to honor this wish. She was actively involved in designing this place where students and faculty can mingle and enjoy leisure-time pursuits such as theater, music, crafts, and reading.

After receiving his degree in architecture in 1901, Mr. Straight sailed for China to become a member of the Imperial Maritime Customs Service. His career in the Far East won him early fame in international trade and diplomacy. He served as vice consul in Seoul, established the first American consulate in Mukden, and covered the Russo-Japanese war for Reuters and the Associated Press. After leaving government service, he represented a consortium of American bankers interested in railroad and industrial development in China.

In 1911 he and Dorothy Payne Whitney were married in Geneva, Switzerland, and returned to live in New York State.

Mr. and Mrs. Straight shared social concerns that prompted them to found the *New Republic* magazine and the New School for Social Research and to fund publication of *Asia* magazine.

In 1914 Mr. Straight donated Schoellkopf Memorial Field House in honor of Henry Schoellkopf '02. He was elected a University trustee in 1916.

Willard Straight enlisted in the army one month after the United States entered World War I. In 1917 he was made a major and at his own request was sent to France. He contracted influenza complicated by pneumonia and died in Paris at the age of thirty-eight.

Elise Strang L'Esperance

1879–1959

May Strang

1881–1952

A leader in control and prevention of cancer, Elise Strang L'Esperance was the first woman to attain professorial rank at the Cornell University Medical College in New York City.

She is remembered as “a natural leader who could draw loyalty and hard work from all around her. Like all effective executives she had a good hard quality so that she could make decisions and stick to them even when decisions were painful. But back of this healthy hardness there was a warm heart.”

Dr. L'Esperance received her medical degree in 1899 from Women's Medical College of New York Infirmary for Women and Children. In 1910 she became associated with Dr. James Ewing as his assistant in the Department of Pathology at the Cornell University Medical College. Within two years she was an instructor, and she became an assistant professor in 1920. She eventually joined the Department of Preventive Medicine and was named a clinical professor of preventive medicine in 1950.

In 1932 Dr. L'Esperance and her sister May Strang founded the Strang Tumor Clinic at the New York Infirmary in memory of their mother, Kate Depew Strang. In 1937 the sisters founded the Kate Depew Strang Cancer Prevention Clinic at the New York Infirmary. In 1940 they founded a similar clinic with the same name at Memorial Hospital. In 1964 the clinics were closed, and according to the terms of the sisters' wills, their supporting incomes were applied to the Cornell University Medical College for the Department of Preventive Medicine. Also through her will, Dr. L'Esperance provided funds for scholarships for women enrolled at the Medical College.

Margaret Woodbury Strong

1897–1969

M

argaret W. Strong was a collector, hobbyist, and philanthropist with a wide range of interests.

A native of Rochester, New York, Mrs. Strong was deeply involved with that city's Genesee Hospital and served on its board of directors for many years. Her father, John C. Woodbury, had founded the Homeopathic Hospital, the forerunner of Genesee.

Mrs. Strong was an avid collector and during her lifetime began to transform her Tuckaway Farm estate in Rochester into what she called the Museum of Fascination. Today the Strong Museum holds more than three hundred thousand items that she collected, including extensive collections of dolls and dollhouses, stamps and coins, bookplates, linoleum block prints, and oriental artifacts.

Gardening was another hobby Mrs. Strong shared with her husband, Homer Strong, LL.B. 1897. A Rochester lawyer and businessman, Mr. Strong supervised much of the landscaping on their estate. He was a founder of Homer Strong and Company, a former tool and steel firm in Rochester.

Mrs. Strong's will provided a bequest that established the Homer Strong Research Fund for the Cornell Law School.

Myron C. Taylor

1874–1959

Anabel M. Taylor

d. 1953

When Myron C. Taylor, LL.B. 1894, died in 1959, his funeral service—according to his own wishes—included the singing of the “Cornell Evening Song.”

This devotion to Cornell is memorialized in two beautiful buildings on the edge of the campus. Myron Taylor Hall was named in his honor and dedicated in 1932. It has been the home of the Cornell Law School since that time. Next to it stands Anabel Taylor Hall, dedicated in 1950 as the campus interfaith center. Mr. Taylor provided this building as a gift to the University in honor of his wife.

Mr. Taylor’s gifts also built Hughes Hall, a residence named for the late Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, one of his law professors at Cornell. In addition he provided funds for the Myron Taylor Lectures in Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Taylor is remembered as President Franklin Roosevelt’s envoy to the Vatican. He carried out several special missions in this post and served as well on an intergovernmental committee that assisted exiles from Nazi Germany. The United States government recognized his service with the Medal of Merit, the highest civilian award, and he was decorated by four other nations and the Papal See.

Before he accepted these roles in diplomacy, he was the chairman and chief executive officer of U. S. Steel, where he was respected particularly for his astute financial management and liberal labor policies.

Mr. Taylor also served Cornell as a trustee from 1928 until 1953, when he was elected trustee emeritus.

S. Gregory Taylor

1890–1948



prominent hotelman in New York City from 1930 to 1948, S. Gregory Taylor was president and managing director of the St. Moritz Hotel, near Central Park South, at the time of his death.

After learning about the hospitality industry while working for the Manger chain, Mr. Taylor and a group of associates built the Dixie and Belmont Plaza hotels in New York City. He also served as vice president of the Hotel Buckingham in New York.

Mr. Taylor was a director of the Hotel Association of New York; the Greek War Relief Association; the Hellenic Eastern Orthodox Cathedral, Incorporated; the Engadine Holding Company; the New York City Federation of Greek Churches; and Rumpelmayer, Ltd.

Through his will Mr. Taylor established a fund at Cornell University to provide scholarships to students enrolled in the School of Hotel Administration.

Walter C. Teagle

1878–1962

Rowena L. Teagle

d. 1968

Walter C. Teagle, Class of 1900, was the president of the world's largest oil company, Standard Oil of New Jersey, and served three American presidents in special appointive positions. Yet he is remembered as much for his philanthropy as for his highly successful career.

After completing the four-year chemical engineering curriculum at Cornell in three years, Mr. Teagle joined his father's oil refinery, where he was paid nineteen cents an hour to fire a still. Mr. Teagle's knowledge of the oil industry was not only on paper, nor was his perspective on the operation limited to the view from behind his desk. He was described as "a driller's oil man. To him the smell of oil is a stimulating perfume that never did anybody any harm."

Mr. Teagle's lifelong concern for his employees is history in New Jersey. In 1918, a year after he was named president of Standard Oil, the company instituted an employee benefit program that was revolutionary in its time. In 1944 he created the Teagle Foundation, which continues to provide benefits such as scholarships and personal aid grants to employees of Standard Oil as well as support for religious education, medical research, and a host of charitable institutions.

In the early 1950s Mr. Teagle and his wife, Rowena Lee Teagle, provided the funds for Cornell University to build Teagle Hall, a multipurpose sports building on Lower Alumni Field. Mr. Teagle helped found the Cornell Research Laboratory for the Diseases of Dogs, now known as the James A. Baker Institute for Animal Health, in the College of Veterinary Medicine.

Mr. Teagle also served the University as an active member of the board of trustees and as a member of the executive committee of the Cornellian Council, the forerunner of the Cornell Fund.

Anne Parrish Titzell

1888–1957



anne P. Titzell was a writer and novelist who provided handsomely for the New York Hospital–Cornell Medical Center in her will. While living in the New York City area, she received medical treatment from several doctors on the hospital staff, many of whom became her close friends.

Mrs. Titzell's bequest established a permanent fund for the treatment of mental and emotional disorders. Income is applied to study and research into the cause, prevention, and cure of such illnesses and is also used for the care of persons suffering from them and for the education of neurologists, psychiatrists, and others involved in neurology and psychology.

She was the author of more than twenty books, chiefly novels, and her 1925 novel, *The Perennial Bachelor*, won the Harper Prize. *And Have Not Love*, written by Mrs. Titzell in 1954, was made into the motion picture *Born to Be Bad*.

Mrs. Titzell's first husband, Charles A. Corliss, was president of Lamont, Corliss, and Company, now known as the Nestlé Company. After his death in 1936, she married Josiah Titzell, an author, poet, and editor of *Publishers Weekly*. Her parents, Thomas and Anne Parrish, were well-known artists in their own right.

Waldo F. Tobey

1873–1949

Waldo F. Tobey, Class of 1895, LL.B. 1897, “fathered” the Cornell chapter of Theta Delta Chi fraternity and nurtured it for many years. He offered hospitality in his Chicago home to younger members of the fraternity and to other Cornell students whom he helped on the way to college and career.

After graduation from Cornell, Mr. Tobey entered the law firm of Lincoln, Isham, and Beale in Chicago and headed it for fifteen years. He was a director of the Corporation Securities Company and the Insull Utilities Investment Corporation and was confidential adviser to Samuel Insull, devoting much of his time to Mr. Insull’s affairs.

Mr. Tobey was a member of the Chicago, Racquet, Saddle, and Cycle clubs and the Cornell University Clubs of Chicago and New York City.

Throughout his life he maintained a deep interest in the affairs of Cornell and Theta Delta Chi fraternity. He was a generous supporter of the fraternity building fund and provided alumni leadership for the Cornell chapter. At the time of his death he was attending a fraternity directors’ meeting in Ithaca.

Mr. Tobey established the Tobey Fund in memory of his brother, Harry Ransom Tobey, LL.B. 1897, Ph.D. 1898, and himself. His brother headed N. W. Halsey and Company in New York. The income from the fund is used to provide a tuition scholarship to a male student of each entering class from Mr. Tobey’s native Port Henry, New York, high school.

George Libanus Todd

1904–1973

The leadership qualities of George L. Todd '26 emerged during his undergraduate years at Cornell. He was involved in a variety of activities and was editor-in-chief of the *Cornell Graphic* during his senior year.

Although it was apparent he would join his older brother, Walter '09, and his father in the family concern, the Todd Company, he earned his M.S. in literature at Princeton before returning to the family business. He joined the company as a salesman, becoming general sales manager in 1933, executive vice president in 1944, and president in 1946. A few years later the Todd Company, which was internationally known for Todd-protected checks and other related items, merged with the Burroughs Corporation.

Mr. Todd's civic interests included the Rochester Community Chest, the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, the Otetiana Council of the Boy Scouts of America, the Rochester Civic Music Association, the Hochstein School of Music, and the Rochester Association for the United Nations.

With his brother Mr. Todd established the George W. and Grace L. Todd Professorship in Chemistry in memory of their parents.

He made many gifts in honor of the Class of 1926 and provided for a generous bequest in his will for the University's endowment.

Walter Ledyard Todd

1886–1971

W

hen Walter L. Todd '09 retired from his family firm, he welcomed the time to devote to his activities at Cornell. He served as a trustee, as president of the Cornellian Council, a forerunner of the Cornell Fund, and as a member of the Cornell University Council and was active in alumni affairs in his native Rochester.

Mr. Todd was also named a presidential councillor, Cornell's highest honor.

His loyalty to the University began when he was an undergraduate and participated in such campus organizations as Zeta Psi, Ice Carnival, Francis Miles Finch Debate Club, and Book and Bowl. He was business manager of the 1909 *Cornellian*.

In 1937 Mr. Todd and his brother, George L. '26, established the George W. and Grace L. Todd Professorship in Chemistry in memory of their parents. Reflecting his diverse interests, Mr. Todd supported the University Libraries, Cornell United Religious Work, the Department of Ornithology, and Cornell Plantations.

Mr. Todd and his brother were respectively board chairman and president of the Todd Company, a firm founded by their father and uncle. The Todd brothers also owned Widmer's Wine Cellars in Naples, New York.

Robert Plane, former University provost, remembered Mr. Todd as a man who possessed "a rare combination of patience, devotion, and wisdom."

Daniel J. Tompkins

1854–1937

Daniel J. Tompkins, Class of 1875, studied law in the office of Sedgwick, Kennedy, and Tracy in Syracuse and was admitted to the bar in 1877.

He practiced law for only four years, joining the New York branch of the Guarantee Company of North America in 1881 as secretary. From 1890 to 1911 he was secretary of the United States Guarantee Company. In 1911 he was named president.

An active undergraduate, Mr. Tompkins was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, Sprague Boat Club, and the Adelphi Literary Society. He was editor of the *Cornellian* and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

Mr. Tompkins was an especially serious worker. He once wrote that “frills are outside of my thoughts,” and he rarely discussed his extracurricular achievements at Cornell.

Mr. Tompkins’s major gift to Cornell was the Daniel J. Tompkins Endowment for student residences.

Prescott Winson Townsend

1893–1961

Daphne Showalter Townsend

1897–1982

Prescott and Daphne Townsend shared a deep interest in the history of the Roman Empire. They traveled extensively in the Mediterranean area to visit and revisit sites that displayed the mark of Roman influence.

Mr. Townsend earned both the bachelor's (1916) and master's (1921) degrees at Cornell and a doctorate from Yale. In 1919 he took a position as professor of history and classics at Indiana University. Daphne Showalter was among his students there, and the two, both members of Phi Beta Kappa, were married on the day she graduated, *summa cum laude*.

Mrs. Townsend's father, from whom she received her early education, was an itinerant preacher and part-time teacher. After attending normal school, she taught school, saved some money, and entered Indiana University.

Professor Townsend established a modest fund in 1935 for Cornell's general use and added to it during his lifetime. Mrs. Townsend memorialized her husband's teaching ability by dedicating a special fund in his name for the improvement of the study and teaching of ancient civilizations. Her generosity also made possible a joint Cornell University–Ithaca School District experimental program in Latin and ancient Roman culture.

In 1978 Mrs. Townsend presented Cornell's Department of Classics with a collection of unique jewelry, primarily cameos, which was subsequently displayed in Olin Library.

A. Carroll Trego

1888–1968

Carroll Trego '13, affectionately known as Treg by his classmates, was described this way in the 1913 *Classbook*: "Although 'Treg's' bearing may seem rather reserved and dignified to those who do not know him well, upon closer acquaintance you will find a conscientious worker and a friend that immediately commands your respect and admiration. He has lived up to his motto—'He done his damn'dest, angels could do no more.'"

Mr. Trego began his career as a safety engineer for the Workmen's Compensation Service Bureau in New York City and then moved into the insurance field with Pennsylvania Mutual Casualty Company. He served in World War I as a captain with the army ordnance department.

After the war he became a partner in Ballantine and Trego in Detroit, Michigan, a post he held for twenty-five years. At retirement in 1951 he was vice president of the A. A. Sibley Company in Detroit.

In his later life Mr. Trego revealed the same concern for others that he had demonstrated as an undergraduate. He was an active member of the board of directors of the American Red Cross in Detroit and served as board secretary for several years.

Mr. Trego's interests at Cornell were diverse. Although his major gift was a substantial unrestricted bequest, he also supported the annual fund, the Centennial Campaign, the Phi Kappa Psi Group Housing Fund, and the Engineering Development Fund.

Henry Uihlein II

Mildred Anthony Uihlein

The Uihlein family's involvement with Cornell dates to the 1890s. However, serious medical problems prevented Henry Uihlein from following his family's tradition of attending Cornell. Instead he moved to the Lake Placid area to improve his health.

Henry and Mildred Uihlein's first gift of three hundred acres of their Tableland Farm near Lake Placid came as a complete surprise. They asked that their gift be used to produce foundation potato seed stocks. It was the beginning of what is now known as the Uihlein Farm of Cornell University, the official foundation seed potato farm in New York State.

In 1977 Mr. and Mrs. Uihlein funded the construction of a laboratory and greenhouse at the farm. This facility, known as the Henry Uihlein II Laboratory, is used for seed potato research. Disease-free potato seed stocks are developed there, using a new technique known as meristem tissue culture. Additional gifts from the Uihleins have provided Cornell with the remainder of Tableland Farm, including 150 acres and buildings.

Their other gifts to the University include the assignment to the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences of the management and use of the Uihleins' sugar bush operation, along with annual grants to support the educational and research programs conducted there. The evaporators and equipment for the processing of maple syrup are in a sugarhouse near Lake Placid, also generously provided by the Uihleins.

Mr. Uihlein's family owns and controls the Schlitz Brewing Company.

Edwin M. Upson

dates unknown

E

dwin M. Upson, father of a well-known Cornellian, Maxwell M. Upson, Class of 1899, was committed to higher education.

Mr. Upson spent most of his later life operating a prosperous four thousand-acre wheat farm in Traill County, North Dakota. He made sure his son was educated in a proper fashion by employing a young minister to live with the family and be his son's teacher.

In appreciation for the education his son received at Cornell's College of Engineering, Mr. Upson made a large unrestricted gift to the University through the Edwin M. Upson Fund.

Maxwell M. Upson

1876–1969

Mary B. Upson

d. 1903

Maxwell Upson, who led the Raymond Concrete Pile Company to its position as an international leader in concrete construction, once said, “The secret of success is getting along with your fellow men.” But clearly he had other talents as well.

Characterized by *Time* magazine as a man who gave off engineering ideas “like sparks from a busy grindstone,” Mr. Upson was still considered the “idea man” of the Raymond Company, now known as Raymond International, when he was in his eighties.

An 1899 graduate in mechanical engineering, Mr. Upson believed that extracurricular activities were important in cultivating a sense of understanding and teamwork. He once said, “When I was at Cornell I had an average of about seventy-eight. But I had a good time doing many things that I now believe were worthwhile.”

Strongly committed to both engineering education and Cornell, Mr. Upson in 1947 gave the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering a new home, now called Upson Hall. He also endowed professorships in his own name and that of his wife, Mary Barrett Upson. In 1970 the Maxwell M. Upson Professorship of Physiology and Biophysics was established at the Cornell University Medical College. Mr. Upson served as a trustee from 1925 to 1960, when he retired as trustee emeritus.

Actively involved in alumni affairs, he served as governor of the Cornell Club of New York, was a charter member of the University Council, a group of active volunteers, and in 1956 received the first annual alumni achievement award of the Cornell Alumni Association of New York.

Harold David Uris

1905–1982

Ruth Chinitz Uris

In partnership with his brother Percy, Harold D. Uris '25 became one of the leading commercial property developers and owners in Manhattan. This partnership led to generous gifts to Cornell and to Columbia University, Percy's alma mater.

The Uris brothers provided nearly equal financial support for both universities and were also deeply involved in the universities' affairs. Harold Uris became a member of the Cornell Board of Trustees in 1965, was named to its Committee on Buildings and Properties, and served on the Cornell University Council, the joint board of the New York Hospital–Cornell Medical Center, and the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art's advisory board. He was a leader in class activities and was national chairman of the annual fund. In 1977, recognizing his support and service, the University awarded Mr. Uris its highest honor by naming him presidential councillor.

On Cornell's Ithaca campus the Uris brothers and their wives made gifts to renovate the undergraduate library, to construct a building to house the social sciences, and to replant and beautify major portions of the campus. In New York City the Uris Brothers Foundation established two professorships at the Cornell University Medical College.

Mrs. Uris served on the museum's advisory board with her husband and has enthusiastically shared his concern for maintaining and enhancing Cornell's natural beauty. In appreciation for her active interest in campus beautification, the University established the Ruth Uris Garden along Tower Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Uris provided two sculptures by the artist Jacques Lipchitz for the library grounds, and in 1980 the Uris Brothers Foundation made a substantial gift to enlarge the undergraduate library.

Percy Uris

1899–1971

Joanne Diotte Uris



1920 graduate of Columbia University, Mr. Uris and his brother, Harold, a member of the Cornell Class of 1925, formed a remarkable partnership that extended from their business to their support of their alma maters.

Percy Uris prepared for college at Townsend Harris Hall, a school geared to the advanced student capable of completing four years' work in three. After graduation from Columbia, Mr. Uris began working with his father in the ornamental iron business, but soon after, he and his brother formed a firm to design, construct, own, and manage office, hotel, and apartment buildings. They formed Uris Buildings Corporation in 1959 and built such commercial structures as the New York Hilton Hotel and the First National City Bank building.

At Cornell, Uris Hall houses the social sciences; at Columbia, the Graduate School of Business.

Through the Uris Brothers Foundation, Percy Uris participated equally with Harold in other gifts to Cornell: two named professorships in the Cornell University Medical College, campus beautification projects, Uris Undergraduate Library, Uris Hall maintenance, and unrestricted support of academic programs of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Percy and Joanne Diotte Uris have also supported Cornell University with their personal gifts. In 1976 Mrs. Uris, who shared an interest in art with her husband, presented Cornell's Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art with Alberto Giacometti's monumental sculpture *Walking Man*.

James Vick

1875–1964

James Vick, a native of Rochester, New York, was long associated with the Monroe County Savings Bank. With his bequest he perpetuated his lifelong interest in providing young people with opportunities to pursue a college education.

He designated that his substantial bequest form the James Vick Scholarship Foundation at Cornell to assist needy male and female students in any discipline and class. In his will Mr. Vick stated: "This gift to Cornell University is in keeping with the pleasure and satisfaction I have had during my lifetime in helping in a small way a few boys and girls to complete their education so that they may become more useful to themselves, their families, and their country."

Mr. Vick, who never attended a college or university himself, was the grandson of James Vick, founder of the seed company bearing his name.

Frances Ryder Walker

1908–1972

The substantial posthumous endowment to Cornell University Medical College from Frances R. Walker created considerable speculation about the donor's identity and the source of her wealth.

Mrs. Walker's attorney would say only that she was a private person who avoided publicity. In fact, she was a part owner of the South Oaks Hospital—The Long Island Home, a psychiatric care facility founded by her grandfather on Long Island.

Mrs. Walker apparently developed an interest in medical research and the Cornell University Medical College while she was a patient of Dr. John E. Sutton '15, who was also a member of the Medical College faculty.

She was thought to be the last survivor of the Ryder family, as she had no children of her own. Her estate, the bulk of which she had inherited from two uncles as well as her parents, was left to the Cornell University Medical College and two other institutions.

Frederick J. Wallace

1902–1976



After graduating from Pratt Institute, Frederick J. Wallace began his manufacturing career in 1923 with Robeson Process Company in New York City. He advanced from research chemist to plant manager to director of research before leaving the firm in 1942 to accept a position as vice president of research with American Cystoscope Makers, a manufacturer of medical instruments. In 1944 he became president and a director of the company, positions he held until his retirement in the mid-1960s.

A leading manufacturer of medical instruments, Mr. Wallace developed a close professional relationship with Dr. Victor F. Marshall, a urologist on the faculty of the Cornell University Medical College. This led to a generous provision in Mr. Wallace's will for the Medical College's urology department. His estate provided funds for a visiting distinguished lectureship or professorship in urology or a fellowship in the discipline. His bequest also supported teaching and research in hypertension and cardiovascular disease.

A native of Utica, New York, Mr. Wallace enjoyed music and the opera as well as golf and deep-sea fishing. He was the only nonmedical person to receive the Amory Award from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

William Roy DeWitt Wallace

1889–1981

Lila Acheson Wallace

DeWitt Wallace, publisher of *Reader's Digest*, attended Macalester College and the University of California before joining the book department of Webb Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1911. He was also employed by Brown and Bigelow and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company before 1922, when he founded the now world-famous *Reader's Digest* with his wife, Lila Acheson Wallace.

With their magazine the Wallaces introduced a new concept to America's — and eventually, the world's — popular press. Mr. Wallace condensed articles from other magazines without diluting their impact. His editorial mix of inspiration, humor, sex, science, and self-improvement often included thought-provoking and controversial topics. From a circulation of less than thirty thousand in the 1920s, the Wallaces developed *Reader's Digest* into a magazine that is translated into sixteen languages for the more than one hundred million readers around the world.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace have also been well known for their philanthropy. Mr. Wallace was a longtime supporter of Macalester College, and Mrs. Wallace supervised the reconstruction of Boscobel, a historic mansion in Garrison, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace made several generous gifts to the New York Hospital–Cornell Medical Center, especially for support of eye research and fellowships in the field of geriatrics.

J. Carlton Ward, Jr.



leader in the aircraft and aeronautics industry for many years, J. Carlton Ward, Jr., '14 is the former president and chairman of the board of Vitro Corporation of America.

In his long and close association with Cornell, he has served as a trustee, as chairman of the advisory council of the engineering college for twelve years, and as a director of the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory at Buffalo. He received the Distinguished Alumnus Award from his class at its thirty-fifth reunion.

One of Mr. Ward's major gifts to the University is the J. Carlton Ward Jr. Professorship of Nuclear Energy Engineering. This distinguished professorship is intended to help maintain Cornell's preeminence in energy research and development.

Work in nuclear engineering at Cornell has also been enhanced by the existence of the J. Carlton Ward Jr. Laboratory of Nuclear Engineering, which opened in 1961. Because Mr. Ward was responsible for its design and establishment, the trustees elected to name it in his honor.

As vice president of United Aircraft Corporation and general manager of its Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Division from 1935 to 1940, Mr. Ward participated in the development of some of America's finest military transports, bombers, and fighters. In 1940 he became president and director of Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation of New York, and he was elected chairman of the board in 1948.

During the same period Mr. Ward was heavily involved in America's national defense effort. He was chief of an advisory mission to the French government on the production of aircraft engines and a member of the War Production Board mission to Great Britain. He also founded the Nuclear Energy Propulsion of Airplanes project. In 1967 he received the Department of Defense Distinguished Public Service Medal for nine years' service as chairman of the board of advisers of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

John W. Watzek, Jr.

1892–1973

John W. Watzek, Jr., '15, a leader in the lumber industry, was born in Davenport, Iowa, the son of a physician who recognized the importance of an excellent education.

After graduation from Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, and Yale University, Mr. Watzek came to Cornell to earn a Master of Science in Engineering degree.

In 1918 he was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the ordnance department of the United States Army, and he served until the end of World War I. During World War II he returned to the service of his country, heading the lumber division of the Council of National Defense.

At the end of World War I he joined the family lumber business, serving as an officer and director of Jackson Lumber Company, Lockhart, Alabama; the Crossett Company, Crossett, Arkansas; and Fordyce Lumber Company, Fordyce, Arkansas.

Mr. Watzek was a longtime member of the Business Council in Washington, D.C., and president of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. He also served as a director of the American Forestry Association.

Through the years Mr. Watzek developed a warm friendship with former Cornell president Deane Malott, and he often expressed his deep admiration for the University's accomplishments.

His primary gift was the John W. and Helen H. Watzek Memorial Fund, in honor of his parents. He asked that the income of the fund be used for the general benefit of the University. He was also a consistent supporter of the alumni fund and gave generously to the Kappa Alpha Housing Fund and the Centennial Campaign.

Bruce Peck Webster

1901–1976

Dr. Bruce P. Webster, a former clinical professor of medicine at Cornell University Medical College, was known for research, treatment, and medical education in venereal disease. Dr. Webster's association with Cornell spanned more than thirty-five years. He was named clinical professor emeritus in 1966.

Dr. Webster was a member of the public advisory committee to the surgeon general of the United States. He served on the executive committee of St. Luke's Hospital in Tokyo. He was also a member of the Medical Advisory Board of American Hospital in Paris, on the executive committee of the Japanese Christian University Foundation, and a leader of national and international organizations that worked to eradicate venereal disease.

A native of Canada who trained at McGill University, Dr. Webster immigrated to the United States in 1927. Six years later he became a naturalized citizen.

During World War II Dr. Webster served as a medical consultant with the rank of colonel in the Department of the Army. He headed General Douglas MacArthur's medical staff during the early stages of the American occupation of Japan.

As chairman of the National Commission on Venereal Disease, Dr. Webster warned against complacency. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare panel that he chaired urged a concentrated effort at control, characterized by mandatory tests, a program of education for school children, better reporting techniques, and adequate federal funding for research.

In 1947 he organized the medical department of Time, Inc., and was its director until he retired in 1966.

Dr. Webster recognized the importance of endowed professorships for recruiting and retaining distinguished physicians for the Medical College faculty. His gift to the Medical College established the Bruce Webster Professorship in Internal Medicine.

Gilbert Hudson Wehmann

Gilbert H. Wehmann has served Cornell University in many capacities, from University trustee to vigorous fund raiser.

As a member of the board of trustees from 1966 to 1971, Mr. Wehmann served on its Investment Committee. He was a member of the Cornell University Council—a group of active volunteers—for thirteen years, completed a term on its administrative board, and is now a member emeritus.

Cornell Fund representative for his Class of 1928, Mr. Wehmann was also national chairman of the Cornell Fund from 1968 to 1970. Since 1970 he has been an ex officio member of the Cornell Fund Board. He was a member of the Centennial Campaign Leadership Gifts Committee in 1961, and in 1968–69 he chaired the Tower Club. During the five-year Cornell Campaign, Mr. Wehmann was a member of the Major Gifts Committee and of the New York Campaign Special Gifts Committee.

He has coupled his volunteer service with challenges that have encouraged other alumni to increase their annual giving. He issued a challenge to the Class of 1973 during its fifth reunion campaign, provided a challenge fund for the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, and in 1978 led his own class in a record-breaking fiftieth reunion campaign.

Cornell athletics, the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art, and the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences have also benefited from Mr. Wehmann's interest and generosity.

In 1971 the board of trustees and the University president awarded Mr. Wehmann the Cornell Medal in recognition of his distinguished service to the University.

Mr. Wehmann is a retired investment banker with an office at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner, and Smith and former senior partner and consultant with the investment banking firm of White, Weld and Company in New York City, which Merrill Lynch acquired in April 1978.

Stephen Henry Weiss

Stephen H. Weiss '57, managing partner of the investment firm of Weiss, Peck & Greer, comes from a strong Cornell family. His father, Milton Weiss '23, LL.B. '25, and his brother, Roger Weiss '61, J.D. '64, both received undergraduate and law degrees from the University.

Mr. Weiss joined A. G. Becker and Company in 1959 and became a vice president and voting shareholder in 1964. In 1967, at the age of thirty-one, he became a director of A. G. Becker, and he continued in that capacity until the founding of Weiss, Peck & Greer in 1970.

Known for his energetic and enthusiastic involvement in Cornell affairs, Mr. Weiss is a member of the University Board of Trustees, where he serves on the Investment, Executive, and Development Advisory committees. In 1974 he chaired the Trustee Ad Hoc Committee on Capital Financing, which analyzed the University's financial situation. He is a former chairman of the trustee Committee on the Health Sciences and is currently chairman of the board of overseers of the Cornell University Medical College and Graduate School of Medical Sciences. He also serves as a Cornell University representative on the joint board of the New York Hospital–Cornell Medical Center.

Mr. Weiss's dedication to Cornell began when he was an undergraduate. He was a member of Beta Sigma Rho, played freshman and varsity tennis, chaired an Interfraternity Council committee, and was elected to Quill and Dagger, the senior honor society.

In 1969 Mr. Weiss established the Milton and Nathalie Weiss Scholarship Fund in the Cornell Law School in honor of his parents. In addition to consistently supporting the Cornell Fund, Mr. Weiss has made gifts to the College of Arts and Sciences, the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art, the Cornell University Medical College, and Cornell athletics.

Henry Herman Westinghouse

1853–1933

One year of mechanical engineering at Cornell was all Henry Herman Westinghouse, Class of 1875, needed to become a leading inventor and American industrialist along with his brother, George.

After he left Cornell, Mr. Westinghouse helped organize the Westinghouse Air Brake Company. He became president in 1914 and was later named chairman of the board. Mr. Westinghouse invented the single-acting steam engine, which was named after him.

He was intimately associated with the development of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and founded Westinghouse, Church, Kerr and Company in 1885. That company later employed another notable Cornell engineer, Ellis L. Phillips, Class of 1895.

Despite the fact that Mr. Westinghouse's stay at Cornell was short, he retained fond memories of the University and of Ithaca. He married a local girl, Louise Saltmarsh, whom he had met while he was a student.

Mr. Westinghouse maintained an active interest in his alma mater during his lifetime. He served on the board of trustees for twenty-eight years and chaired a committee that recommended the merger of the School of Civil Engineering with the Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering and Mechanic Arts. The merger took place in 1921, with Dexter Kimball as the first dean of Cornell's College of Engineering. Mr. Westinghouse consistently supported the alumni fund and provided a bequest to be used in any way the trustees deemed proper, with priority, if possible, to be given to "the advancement of the science of engineering."

John L. Wetherill

1886–1968

John L. Wetherill '07 entered Cornell as a junior, and his classmates never let him forget it. The editors of his class year-book wrote, "Wetherill has only been here half of the time as he was so far ahead of his class that he waited until '05 before dropping in the line in front of Davy's [the registrar's] office."

Mr. Wetherill was well liked at Cornell, although often teased about having graduated from Swarthmore Prep School and Pennsylvania Military College, now known as Widener College. He was a member of Phi Kappa Psi, Mermaid, and Bench and Board and was said by his classmates to be "broad-minded and democratic."

After graduation Mr. Wetherill was employed as an engineer with the Robert Wetherill Company at Chester, Pennsylvania, until 1916, when he became the owner of the Chevrolet agency there. In 1935 he was named chairman of the board of the Chester-Cambridge Bank and Trust Company. He remained in that position until his retirement.

Mr. Wetherill was a director of the Arberfoyle Manufacturing Company, Forty Wall Corporation of New York City, and the Nypen Company of New York.

Mr. Wetherill served during World War I in the Engineers Corps in France, where he earned the rank of captain.

A consistent supporter of the annual fund, Mr. Wetherill's major gift was the John L. Wetherill Endowment, an unrestricted gift. The John L. Wetherill Professorship of Astronomy was also named in his honor.

Andrew S. White

1867–1952

Claire H. White

1892–1982



Andrew and Claire White had extensive family as well as personal ties to Cornell University. Mr. White, who earned a bachelor's degree in 1888 and a law degree in 1893, was the nephew of Andrew Dickson White, first president and cofounder of the University. His brothers, Ernest and Horace, also earned Cornell degrees. Two of Mrs. White's brothers, David Austin Howard '11 and Harry Irving Howard '19, are also Cornellians.

As an undergraduate, Mr. White was a member of Kappa Alpha, and he won the Woodford Prize in public speaking. From 1901 he served for sixteen years as investment, real estate, and legal agent for his uncle, A. D. White. The remainder of Mr. White's legal career was devoted to overseeing the White family's real estate and legal affairs. A champion marksman, he enjoyed big-game hunting, fishing, and golf.

Mrs. White, who was known professionally as Claire Alcee, prepared for the operatic and concert stage at the Washington School of Music, Syracuse University, Jean de Reszke School in Nice, France, Emma Calve School in Paris, and Pasquale Amato School in Rimini, Italy. She made her operatic debut as Desdemona in *Otello* with the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company and gave a recital at the White House for President and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. She appeared as well with symphony orchestras, on the radio, and in concert in America and abroad.

Mr. White's bequest provides for a memorial at Cornell in honor of his uncle. In addition, Mr. and Mrs. White established several trusts and book endowments at the University and gave Cornell such personal memorabilia as the White family papers.

Ernest I. White

1869–1957

Ernest I. White, Class of 1893, was a prominent lawyer and businessman in Syracuse, New York. He was the nephew of Andrew D. White, the first president of Cornell University, and the brother of Andrew S. and Horace White, fellow Cornellians.

The White family was associated in the ownership of the Post-Standard Company, publisher of the daily *Syracuse Post-Standard*. Mr. White served as president of this company for several years, maintained a law office in Syracuse, and had been president of the Cotswold Comfortable Company and the Mack Miller Candle Company.

Mr. White was a tennis champion at Cornell and later in Syracuse. An accomplished horseman, he often made the trip between Syracuse and Ithaca in the saddle and once rode the three hundred miles from Syracuse to New York. He owned a stable of harness horses and later showed hunters and jumpers and rode to hounds in Virginia and the English Midlands.

Mr. White established the Ernest I. White Professorship in American Studies and Humane Letters in the College of Arts and Sciences. In the 1950s his gifts to Cornell helped remodel the former president's mansion on campus as the Andrew Dickson White Museum of Art. Now known as the A. D. White House, this mansion has housed the Society for the Humanities since the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art was built in the early 1970s. Mr. White also created an endowment fund to generate income to purchase paintings and other art objects.

His gifts also helped remodel the stable behind the mansion as the Big Red Barn, now used as a dining area and for alumni and campus gatherings. Another gift provided the funds to edit and publish the Andrew D. White papers in the Cornell University Libraries.

Horace White

1865–1943

H

orace White, Class of 1887, a nephew of Andrew Dickson White, the first president of Cornell University, served for several years in the New York State senate. As lieutenant governor he became governor of New York when Charles Evans Hughes resigned in 1910 to become associate justice of the United States Supreme Court.

When Governor White's term was finished at the end of three months, he retired from politics and returned to practice law in Syracuse as senior partner in the firm of White and Shinaman.

Perhaps his best-known accomplishment in Albany was the drafting of the White Charter, which served for many years as a model constitution for New York cities. It provided for the centralization of city governance under a mayor.

In addition to practicing law, Mr. White served as president of the Post-Standard Company, publisher of the *Syracuse Post-Standard*.

At Cornell Mr. White played baseball, won the Woodford Prize for oratory, and was a member of Kappa Alpha fraternity. He earned his law degree in 1889 at Columbia University.

Mr. White continued his interest in sports throughout his lifetime. He was an accomplished horseman and hunter, and his excellent stable of horses won many trotting races. Duck hunting was another of his diversions.

Mr. White was a longtime member of the University Board of Trustees. His gifts to Cornell provided for recognition of distinguished service by officers and members of the faculty as well as a discretionary fund for the care, maintenance, and improvement of Kappa Alpha Psi. His two brothers, Ernest I. and Andrew S., were also Cornellians.

Raymond Baird White

1889–1973

Raymond B. White '13, a lumber manufacturer, had diverse interests in Cornell. In keeping with his professional interest in forestry and the outdoors, he generously supported the Cornell Plantations, and as a Delta Upsilon fraternity member he supported the Delta Upsilon Group Housing Fund. His bequest, the Raymond B. White Fund, was an unrestricted gift in memory of his sons, John Barber White III and William Nicholas White.

After attending Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, and the University of Wisconsin, Mr. White earned a Bachelor of Arts degree from Cornell.

He entered the retail lumber business in Oregon after graduation. During World War I he served with the United States Army Bureau of Aircraft.

In 1920 he joined Exchange Sawmills Sales Company, where he advanced to the positions of general manager, president, and director. He served as president of Louisiana Central Lumber Company and Forest Lumber Company in Kansas City, Missouri, and as a director of Southern Pine Association in New Orleans.

Payne Whitney

1876–1927

Payne Whitney carried on the tradition of support established by his uncle, Colonel Oliver H. Payne, founder of the Cornell University Medical College. Lending his name and enthusiastic concern for enriching medical education and the closer union between the New York Hospital and the Cornell University Medical College, Mr. Whitney purchased the two blocks along the East River between Sixty-eighth and Seventieth streets in New York City to build facilities for the two institutions. In *A History of Cornell* Morris Bishop wrote, "In his imagination, he could see his Temple of Healing rise splendidly from the redeemed disease-ridden slum."

Mr. Whitney died before the agreement for construction of the Medical College was consummated, but his will made the project possible by providing funds for the New York Hospital, a psychiatric clinic, and an endowment to the Medical College.

An avid athlete, Mr. Whitney achieved prominence as an oarsman at Yale, where he was crew captain. After graduation from Yale and Harvard Law School he married Helen Hay, daughter of former Secretary of State John Hay. Racing and breeding thoroughbred horses were among their many interests. Their Greentree colors were well known at leading tracks here and in England.

When Mr. Whitney died at the age of fifty-one, Frank S. Sturgis, then chairman of the Jockey Club, remembered him in these words: "A beautiful and courageous nature, gifted with good ability, far-reaching judgment, and vision."

Frederick J. Whiton

1857–1959



On his hundredth birthday Frederick J. Whiton, Class of 1879, had a simple message: "I'm proud to be a Cornellian."

Mr. Whiton, who came from an Ithaca family, prepared for Cornell at the Ithaca Academy. After graduation from Cornell he took a law degree at Columbia University.

In 1891 he was one of the original incorporators of the Ithaca Trust Company, which later merged with the Tompkins County National Bank to form the Tompkins County Trust Company. He resigned as the trust company's cashier in 1896; however, he continued as a director until his retirement in 1955, at the age of ninety-eight. His term of service as a bank director is believed to be one of the longest in the United States.

As an undergraduate Mr. Whiton had been a member of Kappa Alpha fraternity, and he remained a strong supporter of the organization throughout his lifetime, serving as a trustee of the Cornell chapter. In 1955 Kappa Alpha presented him with the Patriarch's Key.

After resigning as bank cashier in Ithaca, Mr. Whiton went to New York City and entered the real estate and investment business. He was an honorary member of the Cornell Club of New York and the oldest member of the Anglers Club, to which he presented a valuable collection of books on fishing.

In 1948 Mr. Whiton established the Frederick J. Whiton Memorial Fund at Cornell to promote liberal studies. The Whiton Fund supports two full-time professorships, visiting professorships and lectureships, graduate fellowships, and teaching assistantships. He also gave generously to the Cornell Plantations.

Samuel J. Wood

1883–1958

Evelyn L. Wood

d. 1968

Samuel and Evelyn Wood were part of a small but generous group of friends and alumni who made possible the expansion of the New York Hospital–Cornell Medical Center in the late 1950s and early 1960s.

Through the foundation that they established to help further medical research, the Woods gave the Samuel J. Wood Library and Research Building, which increased by 25 percent the amount of research space at the Cornell University Medical College.

Mr. Wood, a native of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, left Kingston Academy at sixteen to work for the Panama Steamship Company. He returned to New York to manage his father's real estate holdings and in 1910 succeeded to the presidency of Wood's Business School. He left that position in 1928 to form his own company, Woodsam Associates, a New York real estate, investment, and contracting firm.

Mrs. Wood succeeded her husband as head of Woodsam Associates.



On a quiet terrace adjacent to McGraw Tower, Cornell permanently acknowledges its gratitude to those benefactors who have built and strengthened the University. A copy of this book, which chronicles the lives of these generous men and women, is displayed in the Uris Undergraduate Library.
